

The Revolution.

PRINCIPLE, NOT POLICY: JUSTICE, NOT FAVORS.—MEN, THEIR RIGHTS AND NOTHING MORE: WOMEN, THEIR RIGHTS AND NOTHING LESS.

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The Revolution.

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IS VOTING A NATURAL RIGHT?

In various articles which have been published both in favor of and opposed to the extension of suffrage to women, a great deal has been said of the "natural right of suffrage." Now, if there is any one thing which more than another has tended to create confusion, it is the use in this connection of the words "natural right of suffrage." And the reason of this is, simply, that there is no such thing as the "natural right of suffrage." The words are meaningless. The natural rights of every individual are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and none other. To conceive of a man, considered without reference to his fellow-men, as possessed of the right of suffrage is an absurdity. The existence of a society is the necessary condition of the existence of this right. When men enter into the compact of society they surrender into the hands of government part of their natural rights, and, in exchange, are endowed with certain political rights. Suffrage, originating in government, is a political right and has nothing whatever to do with natural rights.

This quotation is from an article in a recent number of the *Round Table*, and supposed to have been written by a woman. It is only by possession of a compact style and other enviable faculty of writing that so many mistaken notions can be condensed into so small compass. At least so it seems to this editor.

If there be any such thing as natural right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, there must inevitably be some equally natural rights attending them. And yet the *Round Table* writer declares "the natural rights of every individual are, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and none other."

And again, the writer says, "when men enter into the compact of society, they surrender into the hands of government part of their natural rights, and in exchange, are endowed with certain political rights."

Which of their only three natural rights are surrendered is unfortunately not told us. The Declaration of Independence seems to presume more than "three natural rights;" for it says, "among these," as though there were more than three, perhaps many more. Again the Declaration calls these natural rights "inalienable;" that is, as the best dictionaries say, cannot be legally or justly alienated, or transferred to another. Here there are serious collateral difficulties at the outset.

And again, do only men thus surrender? And is their consent asked and obtained? because the same immortal instrument asserts that governments "derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed." Humanity is at last discovered, thanks to moral mariners compasses and Columbuses to have two hemispheres, a

female as well as male. There are women as well as men—more women generally, it is claimed, than men. When their consent was ever asked, much less obtained to this surrender of their rights, history even forgot to make a memorandum. When they gave it, is surely not recorded. And yet women are governed, woefully governed sometimes; but where came the power, if only from "the consent of the governed" do governments derive their authority. Again our *Round Table* writer asserts, with assurance pleasant to behold, "Suffrage originating in government, is a political right, and has nothing whatever to do with natural rights." This also may require farther consideration. For, tracing phenomena back to first principles, some learned pundits came to the question, which was first, the egg or the hen? The conclusion hitherto is (with true Sir Roger de Coverly liberality), that much may be said on both sides. In old anti-slavery times, political abolitionists used to insist that "slavery was a creature of law" and therefore a political party must immediately be formed to resist it. And whoever would not join that party was no abolitionist. But the more radical class answered, "if slavery be the creature of law, of what is law the creature? Is there not a grandfather as well as father?" And so they still claimed a hand in the contest. Was there "just government" before suffrage? and if so, whence came it? Who governed rather but a usurper before he was chosen, and had "the consent of the governed?" the same that governs woman to-day without her consent, the majesty of might; taxing her without representation, and compelling her to obey most rigorous and cruel laws, without her consent; without her even being consulted either as to the making or executing of those laws. The same that has fined, imprisoned, whipped naked, branded with red hot irons, burned alive and hung without ever trying one mortal one of them by "a jury of her peers;" in Old England or New, in Europe or America, since the star of Bethlehem illuminated the world!

But to return to the question of natural rights. It may be that government by man over man is in itself unnatural; a lawless and monstrous usurpation. If so (and that is the faith of multitudes), then there is an end of the argument. But accepting the prevailing idea of human constitutions and laws, and of natural rights, is it not inevitable that every natural right must carry with it every condition necessary to its possession and enjoyment? Without the latter what would the former be worth? Or how could it be said to exist at all? The right of suffrage is as old, as sacred and as universal as the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. It is indeed the complement of all these, and their only safeguard. The right to life would be nothing without the right to acquire and possess the means of its support. So it were mockery to talk of liberty and the pursuit of happiness until the ballot is the hand of every

citizen seals and secures it. The right of life to the born slave is no right, if his possessor may deprive him of all possible means for its preservation. He may live, but it is only by the sufferance of another. So of liberty—To man, to the white man, the ballot is its bread and water, light and air, without which it is nothing. Woman may have privilege, but she can have no right which the male citizen is bound to respect. The right to give implies the right to take, and suffrage has been taken from woman in New Jersey within the last half century. But as justly and perhaps more properly woman might have voted it from man in the same way. Being in the majority, why should she not if either be deprived of it, in the very name of modern democracy? The right of the black man to the ballot was not earned at Olustee or Port Hudson, Fort Wagner or Fort Pillow. It was his when life began, not when life was paid for it under the battle-axe of war. We talk of giving right of suffrage to black men, and some in the plenitude of their generosity propose to extend it also to women. It is proposed to make educated, cultivated, refined, loyal, tax-paying woman, worth hundreds of thousands in gold, but whose wealth in money is the least of her value to society, equal in rights to the servants who groom her horses, dust her carpets, and scour the pots and pans in her kitchen. Not many are thus magnanimous, though a few are. But most even of these think they are conferring a favor, a boon, not restoring a long withheld and most sacred right. Suffrage may be regulated but not restricted. For no male, however white, was ever born with three ballots in his hand, one his own by birth-right, the other two to be conferred on or withheld from woman and the black man, at his pleasure or convenience. Our trade in right of suffrage is contraband. It is bold buccaneering on the commerce of the moral universe. If we have our neighbor's right of suffrage and citizenship in our keeping, no matter of what color or race, or sex, then we have stolen goods in our possession; and God's search-warrant will pursue us forever, if those goods be not restored.

Suffrage was never in the hands of tyrants or of governments, but by usurpation. It was never given by them to any of us. We brought it; not bought it; nor conquered it; nor begged it; nor earned it; nor inherited it. It was man's inalienable, irrepealable, inextinguishable right from the beginning. It is so still; the same yesterday, to-day and while earthly governments last. It came with the right to see and hear; to breathe and speak; to think and feel; to love and hate; to choose and refuse; or it did not come at all. The right to see came with the eye and the light; to hear, with the ear, and to breathe, with the lungs and the air; and all these from the same infinite source. And has not also the moral and spiritual nature its inalienable rights? Have the bodily organs, which are but the larder of worms, born of the dust, and dust their destiny—have they power

and prerogative that are denied to the reason, the understanding, the conscience, the will, those attributes which constitute responsibility, accountability and immortality? Or shall God give the power to choose, or refuse obedience to his law and reign, leaving the human will free as his own; and must mortal man, the mushroom of yesterday and perishing to-morrow, usurp a higher and more dreadful prerogative, and compel support of and submission to laws in which the subject or citizen has no voice in making, executing or even consenting, on pain of perpetual imprisonment, banishment or death?

It is time for Revolution. The ten commandments were not made for white male citizens. The statute book of the moral universe makes no distinction of color or sex, either in its demands or penalties. Human governments may be wrong in themselves, all wrong. But if they be indeed a necessity of human nature and divinely appointed, then let the rights of human nature be equal under them. If a white male be eligible to suffrage at twenty-one, under proper regulations, then let the black man be eligible under the same regulations. If all men may thus be citizens, so also may all women. Anything short of that is not democracy but despotism; and is as sure to fall as the throne of God is to stand.

P. P.

FEMALE FRANCHISE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

LADY ANNA GORE LANGTON, wife of the member for West Somerset, daughter of the late Duke of Buckingham, and heiress presumptive to a peerage in her own right (that of the Earldom of Temple and Stowe), has signed a petition, praying that married women and widows, duly qualified as rate payers, etc., might be admitted to the privilege of voting for members of Parliament. Petitions on the above subject have been signed by 13,497 persons. The movement is supported by persons of every variety of opinion and creed, viz.: Lady Amberley, Sir George Bowyer, Mrs. Somerville, Sir Rowland Hill, The O'Donoghue, Mary Howitt, Lord Romilly, Lady Goldsmid, Rev. C. Kingsley, Sir J. Simpson, M.D. (who introduced chloroform to the world), Goldwin Smith, etc. Sir R. Palmer, Hon. G. Denman, Q.C., and other legal gentlemen have given it as their opinion that by the common law of England, women possessing the necessary property qualification are entitled to the suffrage. Mr. Chisholm Anstey proves from old parliamentary and legal records that single women and widows in England, who were freeholders in counties and burgesses of boroughs, had anciently a right to vote for members of Parliament, and that they frequently exercised that right up to the time of the great civil wars. At the present day in Austria, in the Crown and hereditary lands of the empire, all females, if large landed proprietors, possess votes just the same as males. By the Swedish reform bill, passed in December, 1865, a widow or single woman of full age, if possessing more than £22 a year, can vote in the election of members of the Upper Chamber.

—London Star.

DIAMOND WEDDING.—The *St. Louis Times* reports a diamond wedding in that city remarkable only for the color of it. The parties were a colored barber, a semi-millionnaire, and an heiress supposed also to be worth a cool three hundred thousand dollars. The *Times* says the

affair created considerable excitement, and has been the theme of gossip in all grades of society ever since. This, of course, is owing simply to the wealth of the parties, for, despite persistent efforts, they have been utterly unable to obtain social position. The marriage service was performed in a style of magnificence never surpassed in the city. The altar was illuminated and decked in its richest ornaments. The most splendid vestments belonging to the church were used, and the whole edifice wore the appearance of a grand festival. Carpets were spread down the aisles of the church, and extended out on the sidewalk even to the curbstone. In the sanctuary six clergymen were assembled, surrounded by eighteen attendants. The *Times* gives the names of the felicitous pair as Mr. J. Thompson and Miss Antoinette Rutger.

A BOSTON NOTION.

In the healing art there are Allopathy, Homoeopathy, Hydropathy, Electropathy and other systems, and now the "City of Notions" has added a new one not named Liftingopathy, though that word in English describes it. The author of this new school is D. P. Butler, of 19 Temple Place, Boston, where he has established himself in his new department of medical practice. And he has recently issued a handsome octavo volume, illustrating most felicitously his system, copies of which he has sent to "THE REVOLUTION." The work is entitled *The Lifting Cure—an Original, Scientific Application of the Laws of Motion or Mechanical Action to Physical Culture and the Cure of Disease*. We feel warranted in saying that a careful study of this little treatise will be labor and time well spent. We have known Mr. Butler many years, and have been witness to the patient, persevering study he has given to his theory, in all its principles, laws and relations. We have seen also some of its remarkable results, not only in securing a wondrously well developed muscular development, both in men and women, but also in the cure of disease.

The vital forces and energies of the human system are yet undiscovered in all their terrible possibilities. Every prodigy in any desirable quality or faculty, is but an indication of what all should or may become. It is not enough that one man or woman is distinguished for one desirable endowment. All the gifts, graces, virtues and powers now divided among many should be the possession of each and every one; and whatever will secure the greatest degree of strength, vigor, health and perfection of the physical organization, will do most towards attaining that most important consummation. The stronger the organization the better it will resist disease; and medical systems that merely cure, even if they do no serious injury while curing, are but half a blessing to humanity. It is possible to so perfect the human constitution as that it shall defy disease in all its forms. Human nature will not be perfect until every single man is as strong as is now the strongest man; nor until every woman is as beautiful as is now the most beautiful woman; nor until all men and all women are as wise, and as virtuous, too, as are now or ever have been the saints and sages of the race.

The nation made a fool of itself in making a hero of Weston the walker. Every man in Portland, and woman, too, should be able to walk to Chicago as quick as he did. Operadancers and acrobats are only indications of what

all will be able to do some day, and then those childish "performances" will cease. A man once told the Sultan of Turkey that he could outrun his swiftest Arabian courser. He said he could run him to death! The Sultan was angry and told him he should make the trial, and should die himself if he failed to keep his word. He chased the horse round the course until he dropped dead, and was ready himself for farther trial. Any skillful opera dancer training herself to run as she does to dance, would easily outrun any horse. We call it fable that a man began to lift a calf and lifted him every day until he became an ox. But it may have been no fable. Not many years ago a man was exhibited over the country who, lying down and bracing his feet firmly, could hold a whippletree in his hands while a strong horse attached to it and driven to his best, could not draw it from him. Insane persons often show the terrible latent energy in the human system. There is the same and greater power in persons not insane, and one day there will be wisdom enough to use it. We saw Dr. Windship many years ago lift eleven hundred pounds avordupois, easily. But this very year we saw Mr. Butler, a smaller man, lift quite as easily more than twelve hundred pounds, and he said he was constantly adding by practice, even to that. A leading principle in Mr. Butler's philosophy is, that the human system should be fortified by a wise culture to resist disease. Prevention is certainly better than any system of cure. The human race really is the weakest of all the races; subject to innumerable diseases unknown elsewhere, and to premature decay and death equally without parallel. Our religious systems do not cure the moral, nor our medical the bodily ills. In the most quiet and unassuming manner possible, Mr. Butler has opened a new mine of wealth and health to mankind. We are glad to see that the press are giving him favorable notice; and knowing that with his labor is mixed a liberal share of genuine philanthropy, we wish him a success commensurate with his most sanguine desires and hopes.

P. P.

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS OF "THE REVOLUTION."

From the Geneva Courier, N. Y.

"THE REVOLUTION" is conducted with marked ability, and with a very perceptible flavor of the spice characteristic of the editors. While we have not the least expectation that "THE REVOLUTION" will revolutionize the country, yet it will doubtless have a large, perhaps a beneficent influence.

True, we cannot do the grand work of ushering in the golden age alone, but if the press everywhere will do its duty we can mould this continent to our will. Let each man mend one and the world is mended.

From the National Platform, Des Moines, Iowa.

"THE REVOLUTION" is a wide-awake, aggressive worker in the field it has chosen, and strikes hard blows both right and left. Many of its alleged objects we sympathize with, but others seem to us, from our standpoint, impracticable, if not undesirable. "THE REVOLUTION" is beautifully printed on good paper.

Please tell us, "Iowa," what we have undertaken that is "undesirable." As the editors, proprietor and owners of the paper disagree on many public questions, and propose to discuss everything freely, presenting the pros and cons, we think it most desirable to have in the country one paper that will open its columns to both sides of all questions.

From the Troy Press.
"THE REVOLUTION."—We have received several num-

bers of the new "Woman's Rights" paper, edited by Mrs. Stanton and Parker Pillsbury. We like it. It is a small, neat, sixteen page weekly, printed on snow-white paper from elegant type. It is an admirable paper for ladies, and more worthy of perusal than a ton of "Bazars" and "Journals of Fashion"—and even the "stronger sex" can find much in it to enlighten and improve them. May this "Revolution never go backward." Up with your "fans," E. C. S. and P. P., and "hide your blouses."

The fact that we were educated in Troy Seminary under the "strong-minded" Mrs. Willard, accounts for our revolutionary career. We trust our journal will be placed in the hands of the young ladies who now slyly dodge teachers at forbidden times, in the same halls where in our youthful days we searched alike for knowledge and amusement. The *Press* speaks words of wisdom in recommending "THE REVOLUTION" to all women. Let us leave Bazars and Fashions and save the Republic.

From the New York Atlas.

We see no reason why we should advertise George Francis Train for less than our usual rates.

There is every reason why you should do that benevolent deed. He is an unusual man, and doing the unusual work of trying to enfranchise his countrywomen. Chivalry to the "fair," whom you toast on the Fourth of July and all great occasions would impel you to go in and advertise Train and "THE REVOLUTION" for less than your usual rates, even for nothing. It is more blessed, you know, to give than receive.

CURRENT NOTES.

Editors of the Revolution:

We are all like that well-known Frenchman who, having heard that the bankers with whom he had deposited some money were in difficulties, went and demanded his funds. The cashier was directed to pay him, whereupon he said, "If you can pay me, I no want him. If you cannot pay, begar, me want him right away." No one wants gold (except for Custom House duties or as merchandise) for his paper money, so long as he feels perfect confidence that his dollar of paper will buy a gold dollar, or be redeemed in specie whenever called for.

Our present difficulty does not seem to be that we have too many paper dollars, but that our paper is not so good as it ought to be. The inevitable consequence of this is that it takes more of them to do the business of the country, because the prices of all articles measured by paper are higher. If the wages of labor were appreciated in the exact ratio with other things this would be no evil, but it is not so. The wages of labor are raised with much more difficulty than the prices of the necessities of life. False pretences are always bad, and a currency which professes to be convertible into the amount of human labor represented by a gold dollar, but fails to do so, is based on a false pretence. But bankers, capitalists and merchants, can conform more readily to this false standard, and are less hurt by it than the laborer is. The laborer creates real values, and does not put money in his pocket by fluctuation in prices, as the speculator does—the latter gaining whichever way prices go, while the former is spoliated. All but the parasites who live on the diseases of the body politic, agree that a return to the specie standard would be for the interest of all. A certain number, mostly in the interest of the creditor class, propose to return to specie payments by the way of contraction, which would be the road to ruin for the immense majority

who belong to the debtor class. But I believe there is a way to resume specie payments without contraction and without ruin to any class. We all see that a return to specie standard would reduce the nominal value of labor, and of all articles of merchandise, of all property except promises to pay. For example, a man has bought a thousand yards of cloth for which he has given his note for a thousand dollars. He depends upon the proceeds of the cloth to pay his note; but the moment specie payments are resumed, his cloth has been reduced in its nominal value to seven hundred dollars, while the note remains unchanged. But if the resumption of specie payment were accompanied by a law shrinking the notes and other debts in the same proportion as other values, justice would be done to all parties, and the transition could be made with advantage to all and injury to none. The resumption of specie payment would be equivalent to an expansion of the currency; and if, in addition to that, the plan was adopted of making greenbacks exchangeable for bonds at par, and vice versa, the amount issued would never be in excess of the real wants of the community. As it is now, no one knows what the legitimate wants of the people are; but it is safe to say that, with a perfectly good currency, measured as to its unit either by a gold dollar or by any other tolerably invariable product of labor, issued in accordance with the demands of commerce, we should have taken the first step toward the abolition of the credit system. The debtor is always the servant of the creditor, and labor can never be emancipated from its servile dependence upon capital until the credit system is done away with. In order to make the resumption of specie payment feasible, it would also be necessary to adopt and universalize what is called the Suffolk Bank system, with some improvements. The result of that would very soon be the establishment of a redeeming center in London, when our money would be as current in London as in New York.

F. S. C.

MARY WOLSTONCRAFT AND WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

AMONG the first acts of justice which "THE REVOLUTION," as a journal devoted to the rights of woman, should perform, is that of rescuing from the mire of calumny and obloquy heaped upon it, the name of Mary Wollstonecraft, first defender and vindicator of those rights.

Rarely has so pure, so true, so noble a woman been known as was this one whose memory has been so blackened and calumniated, whose name when mentioned at all is spoken with contempt, whose virtues are overlooked or forgotten, and whose mistakes are held up to the world's scorn as positive vices.

"What!" some self-righteous Pharisee will exclaim, in holy horror, "would you hold up as a model to the pure eyes of our daughters and sisters this woman, with her Atheism and socialistic tendencies, her shocking disregard of the marriage rite, her bold handling of subjects foreign to woman's delicacy, her contempt for all those clinging, dependent graces which make her sex so lovely in the eyes of man, her natural protector? This is *Revolution* indeed!" Patience, my friend. I do not uphold her as an example to be literally followed step by step. Rather let her mistakes be our lessons. These things would not be right perhaps in the case of your carefully guarded sisters, your petted and idolized daughters; nor do you need to fear. No amount of example will ever make Mary Wol-

sternrafts of exotics of social life like these. They have no goal to drive them to the extremes to which she was driven; their life has been no perpetual warfare like hers, that there should be any danger of making Amazons in a moment of them.

But Mary Wollstonecraft, in her earnestness, her perseverance, her unconquerable courage, her purity of intention, her sincerity of purpose, her faith in human nature, her noble charity and self-forgetfulness, her fidelity in friendship, her generous and forgiving spirit, her detestation of everything which she thought false or trivial, is an example which no woman will be the worse for imitating.

Her's was a hard life from the beginning; with an obstinate, domineering, unreasonable father, who gave her her first lessons in Woman's Wrongs through the abuse and blows bestowed upon her mother when she ventured to question the capricious will which he made law to his family; yet she proved, in spite of the unlovingness of her home, a dutiful, helpful daughter, and a thoughtful, provident sister to her younger brothers and sisters. In whatever capacity employed, as attendant, teacher, governess, or translator for a publishing house, she always won the regard and esteem of her employers. She was a faithful friend, a generous enemy, a tender mother, and a loving and beloved wife. I contend that, although in the case of Imlay she disavowed the use of the marriage rite, falsely thinking that no such legal ceremony was necessary to the honor or happiness of the conugal relation; yet that false idea did not lower her true purity of character; for, after overcoming the first agony caused by his heartless desertion of herself and child, she did not, as many weaker women would have done, drift thereafter unresistingly into the whirlpool of vice, but with a brave, unflinching heart, "took up her burden of life again," living a life pure and good enough to warrant William Godwin making her his loved and honored wife.

In 1790 Burke gave to the world his celebrated "Reflections on the French Revolution." Upon its appearance there arose from all true friends of freedom, a cry of protest against the specious sophisms of this attack on the principles of republican government. Mary Wollstonecraft, already known as an authoress, was among the first to reply to it by a pamphlet entitled "A Vindication of the Rights of Man." This pamphlet elicited much comment, and won for her, as a powerful writer, much admiration. It did more. It set her to thinking more strongly than ever of woman's wrongs, and as a result she published in 1792 her "Vindication of the Rights of Woman," which she wrote in the short space of six weeks. This book—by which she ought to be, if she is not, best known—is written in strong, vigorous, forcible, and passionate language. Every page bears impress of the earnestness and sincerity of the writer's feelings. It is an eloquent, indignant protest against the false gallantry and contemptuous tenderness which men bestow on women; against the false policy pursued by women in humoring this masculine assumption of superior intelligence and worth, by appealing to man's love and protection through his sensualism and self-esteem, by confessing by their actions that they are only fit to be the playthings of an idle hour, instead of intelligent companions and effective co-laborers with man in the battle of life. Carping critics, opposed to the true elevation of our sex, have too long sneered at and belied this book. It is time that it was republished and carefully and candidly perused. They have whispered of indecency,

unwomanly immodesty in advertence to tabooed subjects. There is nothing in its pages which any truly modest and intelligent woman may not read without a blush. That false and weak modesty, however, which blushes and *simmers* at the same time if the word "leg" be uttered in its presence, but which devours eagerly in secret those indecent sensational publications of whose immoral tendency there can be no shade of doubt, might object to the freedom with which she strips of its mask of gallantry and chivalric devotion, the lowness of sensual thought with which the majority of men regard women, and which, as a sensible, thinking woman, she despised and resented. Women also, whose minds have been cramped into perpetual babyhood—who have a vague idea that the word *feminine* means weak, helpless, unintellectual women, from whom, if the protecting prop of the masculine arms which uphold them were for a moment removed, would sink at the first temptation into sudden destruction, will not like Mary Wollstonecraft's "Vindication," because of her words of condemnation and contemptuous pity for what she deemed their self-imposed and cherished weaknesses.

To Mary Wollstonecraft's honor be it said that, although her book met with abuse and misrepresentation, with sneer and ridicule from its male critics, and a shriek of affected alarm from her own sex; yet it inaugurated the work of reform in female education. While men sneered, they thought, and finally made slight movements in the right direction. While women blushed and shrieked in public, they read her book by stealth, and feeling the truth of her words, acted upon her hints when they could do so without observation.

In some lines addressed to his wife, the daughter of Mary Wollstonecraft and William Godwin, and herself an authoress of no little repute, the poet Shelley pays the following tribute to her mother :

"Of glorious parents thou aspiring child
I wonder not, for one then left the earth,
Whose life was like a setting planet mild,
Which clothed thee in the radiance undefined
Of her departing glory ; still her fame
Shines on thee thro' these tempests dark and wild."

S. A. UNDERWOOD.

CIVILIZATION IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The newspapers contain accounts of attempts at *hazing* in Amherst College and Harvard University in which the assailants had the worst of it, and a good deal the worst, at which everybody else was very glad. A few broken heads given in such a cause might mend Massachusetts manners as much as the war did those of the barbarians of the South. The Boston *Commonwealth* has another Cambridge item of good omen, as below :

We are glad that two young colored men, who were refused admittance into the Cambridge skating-rink solely because they were colored, sued the proprietors for their exclusion, and got a fine of \$20 and costs each upon them. It is time this prejudice was broken up ; possibly nothing but sweat-money will do it. Therefore, we say, let every excluded colored man test his rights in common with the public generally in the courts.

WOMEN ON BOARDS OF EDUCATION.—Kansas puts women into the clerkships of the Legislature and by law on Boards of Education and some other important positions, but in Massachusetts the bill to allow women to serve on school-committees has been rejected in the House 87 to 112.

The Board of Education favor the election of

women to school committees. In their current report they say :

In all our towns it is difficult to find men to put on the school committee who have both time and ability for the work. But in all our towns there are women who have had experience in teaching children, who are deeply interested in education, and who, moreover, have ample time to attend to the business. Some towns in the commonwealth have already chosen women on their school committee. But as the legality of this proceeding has been doubted, and as the advantages of it, in many instances, are unquestionable, this board would recommend to the General Court to pass a law distinctly authorizing any town in the commonwealth to put on the school committee a certain proportion of women, unless the present law be considered adequate.

A PLEA.

"I wonder did you ever count
The value of one human fate?"

SINCE first the "Song of the Shirt" wailed its sad numbers across the Atlantic, humanitarians have not ceased endeavors to ameliorate the condition of working women ; but while much has been accomplished towards this end, any one who will take the trouble to inquire into the matter will find that there remains much to be done before that hymn of sorrow will belong to the past alone.

Walking leisurely down Broadway, we stop occasionally to admire the gorgeous goods displayed in the plate-glass windows of its marble palaces. How rich and elegant these brocades and moires ; how gossamer-like and recherche these organdies and crepés. And oh, these laces ! Can you wonder that a woman—one, too, who knows what real lace is—should be in ecstasy over such point as this shawl ? What wondrous skill the fairy fingers that wrought its groups and wreaths and arabesques of flowers must have possessed !

Do you say you think that women who are expert in such manufactures should be well paid for their talent and labor ? This shawl before us is a specimen of artistic beauty, and it needs only a glance to show you that taste, delicacy of manipulation, with great patience and skill, are requisite in its fabrication.

Involuntarily your imagination conjures up a picture of the lace-makers in their homes. You see charming little cottages, and fair, ruddy maidens plying their bobbins by latticed windows, in which hang bright cages of singing birds, and round whose trellises cluster dark-green ivy and fragrant roses. Little children play upon the shady lawn, while some ancient dame prepares the evening meal of bread and milk and fruit beneath the spreading lindens.

It is a pretty fancy-piece. Shall we compare it with the reality ? Let us imagine ourselves endowed with some magic power of transporting ourselves in a moment to some old-world city, say Antwerp or Brussels, where lace is manufactured. You perceive we pass over the green suburbs and the better parts of the town, and alight in a close and murky street. Ah ! you don't like the stifling atmosphere and shabby houses ; yet it is here the lace-makers live and toil, not above ground either. Come down with me into this cellar. Do not stumble ; you will see better shortly, when your eyes become accustomed to the dimness. These women see to do this delicate work here ; yes, and get blind over it ! Why, if they must live in these wretched dens, do they not have rooms upon the upper floors ? Because these cellars rent for a mere pittance, and miserable as the rooms above ground are, they are too dear for these poor people. It is said also that the thread used in the manufacture of point lace is so fine and brittle that it will not well bear the strain of working in the drier air above ground.

Observe the family. They are at work just now upon very much such a shawl as that exhibited in the Broadway window. A blind woman—blind from lace-making—is winding the thread from the reels upon bobbins ; another, who, on account of failing sight wears a shade over her eyes, traces with coarse thread and numberless pins, a pattern on a lace pillow, which design will, by and by, be "filled in" with wonderful lace stitches by one of the three young girls who are now finishing similar pieces ; three little children, ranging from three to six years of age, are busy with bobbins and little cushions, making the small stars and bars and sprays which are to be used in joining the more pretentious parts together. Their midday meal of black bread, coarse cheese, and cold water, is on the table. Now they take a bite, and now a sup, not pausing from their work to lay aside the pillows from their laps. Poor creatures ! the pittance they earn in manufacturing this exquisite shawl, for which some more fortunate sister will pay her hundreds, will only keep them, not from want, but starvation.

You thought you "knew what real lace was," did you ? Yesterday you could have bought such a shawl and worn it with pleasure. Could you do it to-day ? Would you not see the blood of innocents on its spotless white, and in its fairy meshes the snares in which priceless human souls have been dragged down to death and hell ? Ah ! you shudder, and are glad to leave the dingy old world far behind and stand once more upon the sunny pavement of New York City. You sigh, and wiping the tears from your eyes, say : It is a pity such things are in the world, but you are glad it is not in our own dear country they are allowed—not here in glorious America, no, thank God ! not here ! In this land of liberty (now since slavery is abolished, truly "the land of the free"), women need not suffer such misery as this we have just looked upon. They have the opportunity to sustain themselves honorably. They are respected and are upheld and sustained by public opinion in honest labor. All that is needful is the capacity to perform, and the will to do, and plenty of work is at hand and at good prices. No one, in this country, who is willing to work, need starve. How often have we heard this boast. Shall we see if we have cause for our glorying ? Step along to this window ; all the articles in it are "made up" here in the city. Observe this Robe de Chambre. Is it not exquisite with its heavy embroidery of silk and braid and beads ? These baby caps, too, and this baptismal robe of linen cambric, with its groups of tiny tucks and little puffings "let in" with valenciennes lace. You perceive the robe is marked at \$100, and the baby's dress at \$75, and you say, well, the price is not too great for such perfect work, and if one can afford it you like to see money spent in buying the handiwork of women ; you like to encourage them in their honorable efforts to be independent. You are sure we remunerate our sewing women as they deserve, or, if not quite that, better, far better than those poor, weary women over the water are paid. We pride ourselves, as Americans, as a liberal and progressive people, in this, standing apart a little in our modest pride, while we thank God we are not "like other men." The woman who made that robe worked upon it twelve days—and not "eight hours," but fourteen hours each day—

and when it was finished, she received from the forewoman of this establishment \$10. The girl whose agile fingers "run" those little tucks and "whipped" the rolling hem of the dainty puffing of this baby's dress, spent eight days upon her work, obliged to keep it so exquisitely clean, too, that it need not be washed, and received as the price of her labor three dollars. Would you now like to give your baby to the Lord in that dress? Would you not feel as if you were mocking at Him, while you vowed to renounce the world, the flesh and the devil? Do not draw your skirts closer to you and shrink away in disgust from the approach of the haggard, hollow-eyed women of shame who pass you in the street. They were once as pure as you are, and most of them have come to this wretched state because they were not brave enough to choose death rather than dishonor. Thousands do choose it, and we hear little of them, for the grave is deep and their voices do not reach our ears; but think you not the Lord, who heard the blood of Abel crying unto him, hears a more pitiful cry from the last *only* resting places of these poor weary ones? They, "free among the dead," are beyond our help now; but these others, the poor "sinners," the like of whom Jesus pitied, and their sisters, who are toiling to ward off the dreadful choice, are here in our midst where we can reach them. Surely there is something each one of us can do towards rendering the possibility of such a choice impossible. If we omit it, may not their blood cry out against us? If we could see ourselves now, as God sees us, should we not perceive on our skirts the blood of these poor women, our souls stained with their dishonor. O, my sisters, do not turn a deaf ear to my pleading for these poor women! This is no romance. It is truth. I know of what I write, for I have been a "sewing woman," and speak from experience.

In my next paper I will endeavor to describe some of my experiences, as well as events in the history of others, that came under my observation during the period of my career as a seamstress.

H. M. S.

WOMEN CASTING OUT DEVILS.—The Ohio papers tell a good story of the way some brave but quiet women exorcised some evil spirits that had begun to take possession of their husbands and sons. It is said that, in the town of New Paris, in that state, a number of enterprising ladies, determined to avail themselves of their leap-year privileges, got up a "surprise party," and called upon a couple of gentlemen who had recently established a whiskey shop in that town. Armed with their knitting-work, the party marched to the saloon, helped themselves to seats, made themselves as comfortable as possible, and staid till night. Next morning the same party called again, remained throughout the day, were reinforced by a strong company of recruits toward nightfall, and did not depart till 9 o'clock. The disgusted publicans, swearing that "not a d—d man came in" during the two days, quietly pulled up stakes, packed up their unsold rum, and evacuated the town without waiting for a third visit.

A JUST REWARD.—Young Brown, the student at Amherst who defended himself against the sophomores who came to haze him, has been publicly commended by the faculty, and presented with a scholarship of \$202 a year. Geo. Graves, the hazer who was most injured, is in a hopeless condition. Let every college thus encourage young students to resist the worse than

savage custom of *hazing*, and it would do more to promote civilization than all the wars of a thousand years.

THE WORKING WOMEN OF NEW YORK.

ARTICLE II.

THE SEWING WOMEN.

UNDER this head may be included those who, in myriads of "marble palaces," fight poverty with the point of a needle. There are the little apprentices who begin to learn their trades when mere children; then, again, the young women, married and single, the widows and worse than widows, who are forced to earn their livelihood by the "sweat of their brow." In visiting the numerous work-rooms of the city, one cannot look carelessly on while these poor creatures work, and delve, and die for the weekly stipend they are said to earn. It is our object to investigate into errors and grievances, both of employee and employer. Cautionily, carefully have complaints been sifted, until the gist of the whole matter has been reached. Employers have told us how efficient were their help, and expatiated upon the high wages paid them in these "hard times;" forewomen and overseers, while cordial and attentive, have invariably sounded the praises of employers; the employed themselves occasionally, will profess themselves thoroughly satisfied with existing prices; but now and then a fearless one will express her dissatisfaction and indignation at treatment to which she must submit.

And here comes to our knowledge a terrible fact, touching closely upon the Christianity of the day. It is not the "common class of merchants," whose goods are displayed on shabby counters, who grind their sewing women by ruinous rates and almost impossible requirements. It is rather the merchant whose self-satisfied features and established reputation stamp him a merchant prince among his peers. And of women, the seamstress complains more reasonably of the daintily robed lady, whose feet disdain the vulgar earth, and whose immaculate kids finger a velvet prayer-book upon Sundays. Strange, is it not, that those who proclaim God's love so loudly should have nothing but selfishness in their hearts. Strange, too, that women, who pray "lead us not into temptation," should not make an effort to drag one or two of their sex from the brink of destruction to which high board bills, low prices for work and high prices for clothing are leading unfortunate women every day. It is not charity these toilers want. It is simple justice—radical Revolution in trade. Why is it that merchants raise the prices of goods, and at the same time pay the old rates for making them up? Why do they cheat you and me when we buy of them, and rob us when we work for them?

It is simply because they can impose with impunity upon us the buyers, and defraud us, the laborers, of our just due, simply and solely because we are women. Why should women submit to a state of things like the present? They have power; let them rise en masse and demand a change.

But it will be said this is "unwomanly!" It must be so, since it is womanly to stand aside and allow ourselves to be trampled upon. Woman's voice is weak. But in the last few years it has been gathering strength for the inevitable conflict. Now, in 1868, from the Old World to the New, a murmur, clear and concerte, has arisen; soon it will become a shout, proclaiming victory. Trusting in the God of Right "taking up

the shield fearlessly," "THE REVOLUTION" will redress our wrongs, and the "Bridge of Sighs" will cease to be trodden by weary, heart-broken women.

In this article, while touching upon sewing women generally, we will briefly allude to a class well known to the residents of a great city like New York. They may be grouped into one class, and denominated genteel poor people. They are the wives, daughters and sisters of bankrupt merchants, deceased officers, and now and then have enrolled descendants of titled heads, and persons with great expectations. As one cannot live upon deceased wealth, or wealth in prospective, these poor creatures come in shoals for the work that they must attempt, simply because it offers the means to stay the pangs of poverty—and too often, maybe—starvation.

These people, as a general thing, will only do work "quietly," as they term it; which means that they will sit up into the "wee sma' hours" if need be, provided no one finds it out. Grasping employers trade upon the wants of this numerous class, and through the medium of leading journals attract their attention by characteristic advertisements. As, for instance; last winter, a young widow lady whose income was "only a thousand a year," was much bewildered by the straitened nature of her purse. In fact she could not support herself and child as she wished, and leave New York, where she had always lived, she would not. While in this perplexed state of mind a peculiar advertisement in the *Herald* caused her to go at once to the private entrance of a marble palace, where polite dolls, in male attire, show off goods and themselves at the same time. Here she was shown up into the fourth story, where a hard-faced woman spoke pleasant words in a harsh voice. The lady was closely veiled, and the arrangements were made in the most mysterious manner in a private room. This lady had a sewing machine at home, and therefore consented to take fine white waists to tuck. She deposited five dollars as security, gave her address, and went home with her small package rolled into her muff. She had never thought of asking the price. Of course Mr. — was so responsible a man, that she never for one instant doubted his integrity. There she was wrong. He could afford to grind poor sewing girls to the dust; how much more would he wring a dollar or two from the nearly empty purse of a genteel person, who would rather die than have anybody know she would descend to sewing even as a means of eking out a scanty income. Well, in a week the work was done. The dainty little lady worked hard for one whole week, and thoroughly satisfied with what she had done, repaired to the marble palace and ascended to the fourth story, where the munificent sum of two dollars was doled out to her, as the price of one week's labor. With that sum, her security money was returned, and she departed sadder and wiser than when she started out that morning. Ladies who employ seamstresses, too, are often much to blame in the course they pursue with their dependents. They grind them to the dust, they practice extortion in exacting hour upon hour beyond that legally allowed, and yet dare to look the whole world in the face and call themselves "honest women."

God will judge. The outcast is often a victim. The employer is often the one who, before the Judge of all, must answer the charges of fraud and perfidy preferred by outraged sewing women.

TUPO.

TO SPEAK, OR NOT TO SPEAK.

THE two articles below are foreign. The second well illustrates the first, for every reader must see that the latter, from the Saturday Review (London), conceals more of truth than it tells, and that on the whole it would have its readers suppose it was really in full favor with the doctrine of the equality of the sexes. England owes much of her greatness and almost all her respectability to her queens rather than her kings. Let readers keep that in mind while reading the Mr. Doubleface of the *Review*. The first article is from *Frazer's Magazine*, as follows :

In the long run the habit of keeping back much of what he thinks acts destructively on the man himself. The practice dims his conscience, and alters his very creed. He suppresses so much that in the end he blots out part of himself, and hardly knows what he believes as a man, and what as a partisan. While the process of decline is going on, the man's utterances lack the warmth, the clear ring, the sharp edge, which we find in the ideas that come straight from the heart and brain. That is why partisan speeches sound so hollow. That is why the writing of able men in the leading columns even of the chief journals so often lacks edge and distinctness, and seems the work of an intellectual machine, rather than of a living intellect. It is for the same reason that most men are so much smaller than nature meant them to be. Nature meant them to be big and well formed; but they are stunted and disproportioned, because some of their faculties have never been exercised at all. They will not speak out, they will not say what they think; so they become like unto the thing they worship—the God of Corporate Action, whose gospel is that of suppression, whose hymns are made up of abstract phrases punctuated with winks, and unto whose throne goes up, day and night, the incense of hypocrisy. Mr. Mill believes this lack of individuality to be the most dangerous sign in modern civilization. At least, if men would dare to lead the lives marked out for them by Nature, they would speedily be very different from a race of mental and moral dwarfs. Keats spoke the truth under the veil of poetic exaggeration when he said that if each would express himself, each would be great, and humanity would become "a grand democracy of forest trees."

From the London Saturday Review.

WOMAN'S MISSION.—What does the public gain by keeping up the sentimental notion about woman's mission? It is her business, most of us think, to charm and attract, partly in order that she may do more real good, and partly that she may add to the luxury, the refinement and the happiness of life. With this view, society is very solicitous to keep her at a distance from everything that may spoil or destroy the bloom of her character and tastes. Few people go so far as to say that she ought not to work for her livelihood, if her circumstances render the effort necessary and prudent. As a fact, we see at once that such a proposition cannot be broadly supported, and that any attempt to enforce it would lead to endless misery and mischief. Poor women, for example, must work hard, or else their children and themselves will come to utter degradation. But though society abstains from committing itself to the doctrine of the enforced idleness of women, it takes refuge in a species of half measure, and restricts, as far as it can, by its legislative enactments or its own social code, the labors which women are to perform to the narrowest possible compass. A woman may work, but she must do nothing which is called unfeminine. She may get up linen, ply her needle, keep weaving-machines in motion, knit, sew, and in higher spheres in life teach music, French and English grammar. She may be a governess, or a seamstress, or even within certain limits may enter the literary market and write books. This is the extreme boundary of her liberty, and somewhere about this point society begins to draw a rigid line. It earnestly discourages her from commercial occupations, except under the patronage of a husband who is to benefit by her exertions; she is not to be a counting-house clerk, or a doctor, or a lawyer, or a parson. The great active avocations, all those that lead either to fame or fortune, are monopolized by men. Strong-minded women occasionally bore the public by complaining of and protesting against such restrictions; but on the whole the public is satisfied that it is convenient they should be upheld. If we look at the matter from the point of view of the educated, or even the well-to-do classes, such a conclusion seems so reasonable that most of us can hardly

induce ourselves to doubt its correctness. Women do a certain tangible amount of good to the world by being kept as a luxury and exotic. The most energetic and rebellious of them may feel angry to be told so, but it is the truth that it suits men in general to keep up a kind of hot-house bloom upon the characters of women. The society of soft, affectionate, unselfish creatures is decidedly good for man. It elevates his nature, it gives him a belief in what is pure and genuine, it alleviates the dust and turmoil of a busy career, and it enables him for so many hours of the day to refresh himself with the company of a being who is in some things a mediæval saint, and in some a child. Whenever one contemplates the effect of more coarse experience of the world, more knowledge, and more rough and hard work on such a nature, one is invariably tempted to acquiesce in the view that it is good for man to have her in the state she is. One feels disposed to object to notions of female emancipation as profane. Education and science, thought and philosophy, like the winds of heaven, should never visit her cheek too roughly. The great thing is, to preserve in her that sort of luxurious worldliness which represents the religious and refined element in the household to which she belongs. And a hundred things may be, and have often been said about the advantage of making pure sentiment the foundation of all the relations that obtain between her and man. As Plato thought, man elevates himself by elevating and sentimentalizing his affections. All poetry and most literature are given up to this sentimentalizing or refining process. Nor can it be denied that the effect is to increase very much the capacity of happiness in all people who are born to be happy or enjoy life. What would youth be without its imaginative emotions? We all know, and are taught to believe, that it would be something much poorer than it is.

WITHOUT CONCEALMENT, WITHOUT COMPROMISE.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Feb. 8, 1868.

Editors of the Revolution:

I AM SO much gratified thus far with the way in which your paper has been conducted, that I feel prompted to express it, though it may not be any great matter to you, as I am but one of the obscure ones; yet each rain drop helps to make the ocean, and each word of encouragement may help to buoy up your spirits in your mighty work. I have been a Woman's Rights advocate ever since I was old enough to reflect on the subject; have argued in private circles, and in lyceums in which I have participated, that our grievances were about equal to those of our revolutionary fathers; that we were taxed without being represented; and that withholding from us our just right to a vote and a voice in making the laws by which we are governed, is giving the lie to the declaration that "all just governments derive their powers from the consent of the governed." This is on a par with the declaration that "all men are created free and equal," while we turn around and enslave the African.

I have been a school-teacher, and have been obliged to submit, over and over again, to less pay "for equal work," the injustice of which I tried to show up in its true light, and have been met repeatedly with the flimsy excuse that, "it cost men more than women to clothe themselves." I am out of patience with, as well as surprised at, the editors of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, in the shameful course they have taken with you and with the subject of Woman's Rights. They might as well throw aside their boasted motto, "Without Concealment, Without Compromise," since it has become a dead letter. I have been a subscriber to it for a great many years, but think this year will be the last. And W. L. Garrison, too, it appears to me, has backed down from his former exalted position. I think he used to say, with other Abolitionists, "Do justice though the heavens fall; do right, and trust the consequences with

God!" And Abolitionists of his school used to say that their platform was broad enough to take on any and all who were willing to raise their voices in behalf of the slave, or give of their means to support those who did; but he appears, in his sarcastic rebuke in regard to your welcoming G. F. Train on to your (our) platform, not to see that the same idea would apply equally to any other reform.

I agree with you in the idea of "showing love to man as well as God;" and always feel that I am serving Him in the most acceptable manner when I am doing all in my power for the benefit of my fellows, in relieving the necessities of the poor, comforting the afflicted and those who mourn, and in using my best endeavors to convince them of errors of habit and opinion.

I think I can get some subscribers for "THE REVOLUTION;" will try at least, if life be spared till the severity of the weather is over.

Yours for right,

CATHARINE S. GOFF.

" ALL THE RIGHTS THEY WANT."

In my endeavors to awaken women to the importance to them of the ballot, I sometimes find those who think they already enjoy all the rights they want. Now, contentment is well in its place, but it seems to me that for women to be contented to be the mere subjects of men, is anything but a virtue.

Few wives will admit that they are willing to be governed absolutely by their husbands; yet, as the voting class actually govern the non-voting classes, of course the masses of women are governed by the masses of men. All the rights they enjoy are theirs merely by the sufferance of their governors.

Not only are the wives governed through political arrangements by their husbands, but the men who have no wives, sisters, nor mothers whom they love and respect, help govern not only the unmarried women, but the wives of the noblest and best in the land; and the most pure and gifted women are governed, in part, by the most stupid, besotted and debased men.

Strange that women of any self-respect and common sense will tamely and even acquiescingly submit to hold whatever rights they now enjoy by sufferance of the ruling class, when they should themselves be of that class!

C. A. H.

Peterboro, N. Y.

CALL FROM CANADA.

MONTREAL, Feb. 8.

Editors of the Revolution:

I HAVE long been an interested observer of the efforts a noble band of women and men are making in the United States for the elevation of woman to her proper position, where she can exercise all those rights which undeniably belong to her.

The advent of "THE REVOLUTION" is hailed with pleasure by the many women in Canada and America who sympathize and accord with the principles therein promulgated. I am sorry to say that the principles which you and your noble companions so boldly and so persistently express and advocate do not find as much countenance in Canada, even among women, as could be desired. We are more conservative in this country; we have not thrown off the old foggy customs and ideas of the English and other European people who settled the country.

We have just entered into a confederation of the British American colonies, and now would

be the best opportunity for the women of the country to demand their rightful share in the exercise of the franchise and the other privileges hitherto denied them. Unfortunately, we have no bold and determined advocate, although there are many thousands of women who would do their utmost to obtain their rights. I think it would give a great impetus to the cause, if some of the eloquent band of speakers who have so ably advocated Woman's Rights in your country would come over to Canada and break the ice of prejudice. They might not have a warm reception at first, but the greater the difficulty the greater the glory, and I am sure there are many thousands of hearts which would sympathize with their sentiments. Moved by their eloquence, some of our own country-women might feel inspired to go forth and publicly advocate their principles, which are dear to the hearts of all true women.

I trust we may see at least one of the devoted advocates of our rights speaking in our public halls."

C. D. B.

FROM MRS. JANE ELIZABETH JONES.

ONEIDA CASTLE, N. Y., January 17, 1868.

DEAR SUSAN: I have learned, mostly from a hostile press, that you have started a paper, and that Mrs. Stanton and Mr. Pillsbury edit it. Of course I shall desire to know what they have to say, be it what it may, and I therefore enclose the price of your subscription \$2.

Yours truly,

J. ELIZABETH JONES.

PROGRESS IN MARYLAND.

NOTWITHSTANDING the present ascendancy of conservatism in Maryland, the progressive element is not wholly annihilated; in proof of which, we send information of the working of this leaven, as developed in an association lately organized in the city of Baltimore, under the name of the "Maryland Equal Rights Society." For nearly a year past it has been in contemplation to form a society based upon the principle of equal chance to all human kind, irrespective of sex or color, through the mediumship of the elective franchise. The first public meeting of the friends of the movement was held on the afternoon of November 12, at the Douglass Institute, at which twelve persons, white and colored, were present. Some steps were taken towards organization, in the framing and adopting of a constitution based upon the principle aforementioned; but further business was deferred in hope of securing a larger attendance at a subsequent meeting. Two weeks later a second meeting was called, when the constitution was re-read, and endorsed by fourteen signatures of persons, ten of whom were white and four colored. Officers were chosen, consisting, according to the provisions of the constitution, of a president, a vice-president, a secretary and a treasurer, together with eight other members to act as an executive committee.

The last meeting, held January 29th, was attended by Alfred H. Love and Rachel Love, of Philadelphia. To Mr. Love the society is indebted for many valuable suggestions as to the best means of becoming an effective co-worker in the cause of human progress. In an animated address, he encouraged the members to persevere in an effort which, arising as it did from the midst of conservatism, was an omen of the ultimate triumph of the cause. He regretted the timorousness of women in Mary-

land, for which, however, allowance might be made, in view of the element that surrounded them. Modesty was woman's beautiful characteristic, but let her not confound it with servility. He alluded to the recent victories of conservatism, and admitted that defeat was deserved by the party which dared not do justice. He was earnest in the cause of equal rights, because it was the road to permanent peace. For several years past he had refused to avail himself of the right of suffrage, from the fact that it was vouchsafed him solely in consequence of being a man with a white skin.

At the close of his remarks, the members testified their appreciation by a resolution of thanks. The following was also submitted and adopted:

Whereas, We are, as women and colored people, deprived of an equal opportunity with our favored white brothers in this race of life; and whereas, we were equal in the eye of the Lord at the creation, and it has been declared by the highest authority that "God is no respecter of persons," and by the Constitution of this country that "all men are created equal," we claim all that God and the Declaration of our fathers give us, and demand a living testimony equal to the life and the government bequeathed to us, to the exclusion of that system of oppression which will, if carried out, result in death to the spirit of our life and to this Republic; therefore,

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the sentiments of E. Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Frederick Douglass, and others of their fraternity, and wish them God-speed in their effort to secure the rights of citizenship to all loyal people without regard to color or sex.

Resolved, That notwithstanding the temporary defeat of our cause in Kansas, we feel encouraged to persevere, believing it possible to overcome erroneous prejudices which owe their existence to ignorance alone.

Resolved, That we will, to the best of our ability, cooperate with our friends, wherever found, in the work of establishing our government on the basis of universal justice.

Our colored friends, who have control of the Douglass Institute, have testified their good will toward the movement in giving the society the use of an apartment in the building, free of charge, during the first two meetings, and subsequently at a merely nominal rent. This is the one instance in which we have met with encouragement in our own community. We have sought it in high places, among those even whom we believed friends, and found it not. It appears to be the nature of fine linen to dread the mud splashes of the pioneer's spade and pick-axe, and for silk and broadcloth to shrink from contact with the briers of an uncleared thicket; hence our sole resource is to appeal to those only who are dressed for the service. We are conscious that we have entered upon no easy task; but, ashamed of having so long left our Northern sisters to toil and endure alone in a cause which is not one of section, but of humanity, we come forward at last to assume our share of the hardship, trusting that what we have lost in our tardiness may be made up in earnestness and activity.

KANSAS.

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE LEGISLATURE BY THE WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE LEAGUE.

The Borden *Sentinel* gives an account of an entertainment supper given to the State Legislature of Kansas, at Teft's Hall, in Topeka, on Friday evening of last week. The supper, it is said, was one of the best ever served in the state, and the honorable members seemed to enjoy it hugely. A couple of hours were spent in social conversation with the fair ones of the capital city, and after justice had been done to the sumptuous repast, the following toasts were read by the chair:

Credentials for voting—Brains, not breeches. The good time coming—When every person of good sense and good conduct who shares in the public burdens shall share also in the public councils.

The daily fool of politics and the dram shops—Had woman a voice she would say to both "dry up."

The advocates of restricted suffrage. Let us drop to their memory a tear or two, perhaps three.

The law-makers and soldiers of Kansas—May the first be as brave in declaring the right as the latter have been in defending it.

The 10,000 voters of Kansas for female suffrage—Like the 10,000 who fought at Marathon, their position is impregnable, being fortified by justice on every side, and their triumph is sure.

Man—Before the law the equal of woman.

Woman—Before the law the equal of man.

Man and Woman—Equals before the law.

The toasts were responded to in brief speeches by Messrs. Scott, Green, Rogers, Reynolds, Morgan, Snoddy and others. Hon. W. H. H. Lawrence was strongly suspected of a finger in the toasts for the occasion.

THE Legislature of Kansas dignified itself a few days since by inviting the Rev. I. S. Kalloch to preach to them a discourse on the life and character of President Lincoln. The Wyandotte *Gazette* celebrates the affair in this wise:

Responding to an invitation by the Legislature, which invitation was a disgrace to the body it emanated from, I. S. Kalloch delivered an address in Germania Hall, Topeka, on Wednesday evening, the 12th inst., on the life and character of Abraham Lincoln.

It is time the men of Kansas, who may happen to be members of the Legislature, or who occupy other positions of trust, should respect themselves and honor the State more than to seek out the vilest, filthiest, and most depraved specimens of humanity, to deliver public addresses, simply because, besides having black hearts, they are gifted with oily tongues. We have had too much of this style of business in days gone by, and it is high time to commence a reform.

BISHOP COX ON AMERICAN WOMEN.

LET the women of the country read, mark and inwardly digest the gospel of Bishop Cox thus delivered in his late pastoral letter:

When I see that thousands of American women read the most shameful romances and the most degraded newspapers, frequent the most vile dramatic entertainments, and join in dances too shocking to be named among Christians, I feel that Christian matrons are becoming too few, and that civilised heathenism is returning to the fields we have wrested from the Indians. When I read, daily, of the most ungodly divorcees and crimes against social purity and against human life itself, which are too gross to be mentioned more particularly, I feel that too many of our countrywomen are without God in the world, and that radical reforms are necessary in the systems of education on which the young women of America are dependent for their training.

THE old serpent's tail still writhes and wriggles through the North. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's new book seems likely to be a victim. Among the steel portraits in it is one of the "colored orator," Fred. Douglass. A few days ago the agents began to come back with the assertion (made to the purchasers) that "that portrait of Fred. Douglass spoils the sale of the book." The publishers consulted Mrs. Stowe and requested that the offensive portrait be taken out. Mrs. Stowe, it is said, firmly refused to permit the ornament to be removed—and it stays there.

The Revolution.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, } Editors.
PARKER PILLSBURY, }
SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Proprietor.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 26, 1868.

THE STRONG-MINDED WOMEN OF THE BIBLE

ALTHOUGH much has been said and written of the women of the Bible, yet those who oppose our movement, seem to ignore the fact, that modern and ancient days, sacred and profane history alike, furnish many examples of women, called to fill positions involving large responsibilities both civil and ecclesiastical. In the fourth Chapter of Judges we have an account of Deborah the Prophetess, the wife of Lapidoth, who ruled Israel for forty years, with great wisdom, and led the armies of the Lord to victory. She was judge and warrior, not because there were no men capable at that period of filling those offices, for she sent for Barak, captain of the host, and urged him to go forward, but he was faint-hearted, had not the faith and holy zeal needful for the conflict, and so Deborah was compelled to lead the hosts herself. Just as God struggled with the children of Israel forty years in the wilderness to plant their feet on principle, that thus they might secure a peace and rest in Canaan the happy land, so has he struggled with this nation for a century, that we might realize in this western continent a genuine republic. But our captain's and chief rulers, too, are faint-hearted, they have no faith in principle, and fear to strike the key note of reconstruction in universal suffrage. Hence the women of this nation, like Deborah of old, have been called of God to go forward, and declare to the people that "equal rights to all" is the only basis of a safe and stable government. After this remarkable sketch of the wisdom and bravery of Deborah, we find no word of rebuke for her, for overstepping the bounds of her sphere in judging Israel or leading the armies of the living God to victory.

In the twenty-second chapter of II Kings, we have an account of Huldah the Prophetess. In the reign of Josiah the King, the "Book of the Law" being found in the Holy Temple, the High Priest took it to Huldah for its interpretation. And when she told them that God's wrath was to be visited on them for their idolatry, Josiah put an end to it in Judah. The question naturally arises, why did Josiah and his officers of state go to her when they might have taken counsel with Jeremiah the Prophet, or other wise men of that day. And where did they find Huldah when they went to take counsel with her on grave questions of church and state? Was she in the privacy of home, a mere satellite of the dinner pot and the cradle? No. They found her in the college of Jerusalem, studying history, science, philosophy, political economy, jurisprudence and government, thoroughly posted on the theology and politics of the day, and yet there is nothing said in that connection about Huldah being out of her sphere in discussing grave questions with wise men, unless the fact that Shallum, her husband, being keeper of the wardrobe, might argue an invidious change of employment.

The dignity and self-reliance of Hagar alone in the wilderness, is full of instruction. A woman thrown on her own resources by the express order of Heaven. If God did not intend woman for self-dependence, why does she so constantly find herself in that position? If He meant she should depend on man, why is not every woman supplied with a strong right arm on which to lean until she is safe the other side of Jordan?

Washington Irving's figure of the oak and the vine, of which we hear so much, as representing the true relation of man and woman, melts into thin air before the facts of life. The tall, stately oak, with a vine twining round the trunk, is indeed a beautiful sight, but when the lightning strikes the oak, or the woodman lays his axe at the root, down come oak, vine and all, and here the simile fails, for we often find the father of a family struck down, while the mother is left to support herself, and often a large family of children. Goethe says, "she is the true woman, who, when her husband dies, can be the father of his children."

Who can read the sketch of Ruth and Naomi, how nobly they stood in the hour of affliction, without feeling the dignity and grandeur of a self-reliant, independent womanhood. The inspired writers make no criticism on Ruth for getting out of her sphere in going into the fields to work, and the men of our day might learn a lesson of justice and generosity from good Boaz, who when he saw Ruth gleaning in the fields said to his servants, "drop a handful of barley here and there on purpose, that she may have something to glean." But the Boazes of our day when they find women gleaning in the fields of knowledge, lock the college doors and libraries against them. While they bid us nurse the sick, they deny us the right to enter the medical college, or walk the wards of the hospital. While they punish us for the violation of law, drag us into their courts, to be tried not by our peers, but by judges, jurors, lawyers, all men, they close their law schools against us. Nero was thought the chief of tyrants because he made laws and hung them up so high that the people could not read them, but all our codes and constitutions are sealed instruments to the women of this nation, with crimes for women that are not crimes for men, while the erring girl of eighteen may be tried and hung for the crime of infanticide, he who betrayed her trust may sit in the jury-box or on the bench, with no true women to pity or protect.

How splendidly, too, Queen Vashti stands forth in sacred history as a representative of a strong-minded woman, refusing at the bidding of a King to grace with her presence the debauch of a drunken husband and a revelling court. And this she did at the risk of favor, position, and even life. When all women love purity better than pleasure, principle better than life, there'll be no drunken kings or revelling courts. Tennyson says of her:

"O! Vashti! noble Vashti! Summoned out,
She kept her state, and left the drunken king
To bawl at Shushan underneath the palms."

The wisdom of Esther the Queen, her successor, is equally remarkable, and the prominent part she took in all the questions that occupied the Court of King Ahasuerus, shows that she had an individual opinion on the politics of her day, and in helping as she did to save Mordecai and his race from destruction, and revenging their enemies, she shows us that she ruled as well as reigned by the side of her King.

In chapter ten, I Kings, we have an account of Queen Sheba visiting Solomon for the express purpose of finding out whether he was as wise as he was reputed to be. She must have been a wise woman herself in order to sound the depths of Solomon. We are told that they had many long and exhaustive conversations. And it is evident from the account that the King thought her worthy his attention, for he answered all her questions. On leaving, she expressed to the king great admiration for his knowledge of the practical affairs of life and his wisdom in the arrangement, and internal economy of all his private and public affairs.

In Exodus xv: 20, we are told of Miriam the prophetess, the sister of Aaron, who, after the passage of the children of Israel through the Red Sea, "took a timbrel in her hand and all the women went out after her with timbrels and dances," and Miriam answered them, "sing ye to the Lord, for he hath triumphed gloriously." Thus the women of that period publicly rejoiced in the deliverance of a race from Egyptian bondage. Was it not equally proper for the Miriams of Kansas in the late election to sing songs and make speeches to the assembled voters at the polling booths in favor of their own enfranchisement?

(To be continued.)

E. C. S.

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL!

Mrs. E. CADY STANTON reports in "THE REVOLUTION" that there is a general in Washington, and a tall and stately man at that, who is willing "to extend suffrage to woman on property qualifications." This, adds Mrs. S., is the opinion of many of our best men. We suppose that she is mistaken at least in a part of her statement. The men who can properly be called the best have all long since abandoned the idea of property as a fitting qualification for the elective franchise. In fact, the idea is as obsolete as that of a hereditary aristocracy, and we fear that those who assure Mrs. S. that they are in favor of giving votes to those women who have a certain amount of money, do not tell the truth. It looks very much like a polite way of getting rid of the subject; and were we an apostle of this new doctrine, we should prefer to such civility the honest bluntness of those who declare outright that women ought never, under any circumstances, to be allowed to vote at all.

We should not call such a declaration "honest bluntness," but narrow bigotry. When a man says he is willing that women should vote with an educational or property qualification, his position is not so invidious towards our sex as is that of the man who says "woman should not be allowed to vote at all." It is just the difference between a surmountable and insurmountable qualification.

White men in this state voted on a property qualification until '21, and black men do to-day, so the idea is not obsolete even in New York.

We recommend the Sun to read the second article of the Constitution, the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention, still sitting (or sleeping), and the returns of our last election, showing a majority of 50,000 against abolishing the property qualification. Many of our best men, who are favorable to the extending of suffrage to women, express the fear that the ignorant and vicious women would rush to the polls while the educated and refined would stay away. To meet that objection we say, then begin the experiment by extending suffrage to those holding real-estate.

It is a little surprising, however, that while all classes of men are permitted to make laws and levy taxes for women of refinement, wealth and education, there should be so much fear of the lower classes of women.

For our part, we prefer Bridget and Dinah at

the ballot-box to Patrick and Sambo, though, with the Sun, we believe in equal rights to all, irrespective of sex or color, and if "our best men" are ready for that, we shall be too happy to confess ourselves mistaken in ranking them with the Washington general. E. C. S.

THE TRIBUNE AND THE TIMES.

We hastened from Washington to Johnstown, forty miles northwest of Albany, to celebrate our mother's eighty-third birthday, where we met a charming group of loving faces, old and young, grave and gay; wit, beauty, grace; the wisdom of Columbia, Union, Harvard, Yale and German Universities assembled there, all vying with each other to make the festivities of the most brilliant character; as our high-spirited mother never could endure anything tame or common-place. Games, music, dancing and dinners, with recitals of early reminiscences, were all well mixed with substantial suffrage-talk, with a good natured serving up of the poor "white male," "his sphere," his ignorance of the art of government, he having tried despots, monarchies and republics, and failed alike in all. Looking through our old familiar haunts, we missed two household gods at whose shrine we had worshipped at the rising and the setting sun for twenty years. The Tribune and the Albany Evening Journal were gone to return no more! We shed one tear over their vacant places; and seeing our venerable mother reading the New York Times, we inquired into the cause of this change. "Oh!" said she, laughing, "while you are fighting woman's battle bravely in the outer world, my house is empty, swept and garnished of all these dumb editors that will not say a word about the women of 'THE REVOLUTION.' All accounts of these public dinners that I have read for the last sixty years have made my blood boil. Just see how the revolutionary fathers are always toasted and toasted, and nothing ever said about the revolutionary mothers."

"But why," we asked, "did you select the Times?"

"Well," said she, "for two reasons. I thought a paper called the 'Times' would be up with the times; and as the question of this generation is Woman's Rights, I thought it would necessarily write about that. And then I heard that Mr. Raymond did not like Mr. Greeley, and as I do not like him I thought we should have one point of sympathy. And I find I hit the nail on the head in taking the Times, for it often gives us tit bits of animosity on H. G., and there is something about woman nearly every day, while from the Tribune you would not suppose there were any wrongs in this country but those inflicted on black men. Here is a capital editorial in the Times to-day," said she, "headed 'What will she do about it,' which I wish you would read aloud." So the assembled company were called to order, and holding up our head as we were wont to do in our school days, in a loud, clear voice, we read the article in which Mr. Raymond announces that he accepts "the situation;" that he may no longer be classed with those silly philosophers, who, from Father Gregory down to J. G. Holland, the American Tupper, have been trying to bound woman's sphere. He says, speaking of our demand:

We do not propose at this moment to make any criticism on the thing itself. We do not intend to find any fault with it; nor do we mean to indulge in any of those

platitudes about "woman's sphere," which the clever women of the day only laugh at.

"Well," said our mother, as we finished reading, "I trust I shall live to hear all our editors say just that; for if there are two nauseating words in the English language they are 'Woman's Sphere'; as if God had not given us sense enough to find out our own sphere without man's help or advice. One would think from the snarl in which they have got everything they have managed, they would begin to doubt whether they had found their true sphere for themselves."

A graduate from Yale called out, "grandma, why do you dislike Mr. Greeley?"

"Ah!" said she, "the women of this state have reason enough for that. After thousands of petitions went into the Constitutional Convention, demanding suffrage for women, Mr. Greeley not only brought in that adverse report, but wrote a letter to England, saying that he did it because the American women did not wish to vote. Now, if the women of this country are such fools, there was no use of telling that fact to England.

What a reproach to the elevating power of our republican institutions is such an admission as that? While in England some women reign, and rule, and vote; while their literati, nobility, and some of their ablest statesmen, are demanding suffrage for all women who own households, how humiliating that a member of the Constitutional Convention of New York should admit that the women of this state are so ignorant and apathetic, so behind the public sentiment of the world, as to make no demand for an extension of their rights.

"But," said she, "he did not represent us fairly; from this town alone we sent five hundred names with mine at the head, and there is no reason to suppose that the women in every part of the state have not as much common sense as we have."

The birthday-festivities were kept up several days, and as we decided to have speeches and toasts at the dinners, the mornings were passed in the preparation of something to say (instead of to wear). We counselled the gentlemen to toast the ladies on their common sense, intellectual vigor, executive ability, their equestrian skill, etc., and not to mention physical grace or beauty; while we counselled the ladies to do just the opposite. The result was, a Revolution in table talk.

Lest H. G. should rise up and say that there was no feminine beauty there to toast, we will just remark that the granddaughters of the family are celebrated for their fine looks. Mrs. B. and Mrs. C. of Philadelphia and Baltimore, are said to be two of the most beautiful women of the country.

Our readers may like to know something about Johnstown. Our space will permit but few words. It was one of the earliest settlements west of Albany, and was famous in the Indian forays of the anti-revolutionary period, as well as in the war of Independence. It was long the residence of Sir William Johnson, England's most famous Indian negotiator. In a mansion on the banks of the Cayndatta creek, he held his vice-regal court as the representative of George III., and there dispensed his favors among the Aboriginal Chiefs from the lower Hudson far northward to the St. Lawrence, and westward to the wilds where roamed the Oneidas, the Onondagas, the Senecas and the Tuscaroras. The old court house wherein he dispensed justice according to the common

law, still rears its antique front in the busiest street of the town. At a later period its bench was graced by Kent, Tompkins and Spencer, and its walls often echoed the eloquence of Thomas Addis Emmet and Elisha Williams, and the luminous logic of Abraham Van Vechten, and the sound decisions of our revered father, Daniel Cady. In this town dwelt our grandfather, Gen. James Livingston, whose name as a soldier-chief is honorably identified with the revolutionary struggle, and here, his daughter, our goodmother, was born just at the close of that stormy period.

Johnstown has a splendid lookout from its hill-tops, which, on the south give you charming views of the Mohawk for miles away, and on the north, of the famous "John Brown Tract," while on either hand you catch glimpses of six flourishing counties. Alas! the romance of this beautiful and historic locality has fled, and our native village has become a busy town, whose intelligent and bustling citizens, male and female, are chiefly engaged in the profitable, though somewhat prosaic employments of manufacturing steel files and buckskin gloves.

E. C. S.

IMPEACHMENT.

As we write, we assume that Andrew Johnson will be impeached by the House of Representatives. We presume that this step has been deliberately taken, and therefore that his conviction and removal from office are sure to follow. Perhaps it is well that the crisis has come, for we have long seen that it is utterly impossible for the President and Congress to work together, and these constant quarrels keep the country in such a turmoil, that one or the other must needs be put out of the way, and as the President cannot remove Congress, but Congress can the President, his deposition from office seems the only road out of the difficulty. So let him slide. We are sorry to see a paying subscriber of "THE REVOLUTION" come to grief, but we will try to make our columns as consoling as possible to him in his retirement.

(Will Mr. Johnson please inform us, if not to the White House, where we shall direct "THE REVOLUTION" hereafter.)

And now, as the presiding officer of the Senate will assume the responsibilities of that high position, we hope he will remember the suggestions in our Washington letter of last week.

E. C. S.

WOMAN UNDER DESPOTISM AND DEMOCRACY.

THE London *Athenaeum* for Jan. 25 says: "The famous establishment of the Sorbonne, in Paris, founded by Robert de Sorbonne, in the twelfth century, for poor students, is now being further utilized. Courses of instruction for women have been organized, and are, according to the Paris papers, a great success. Nearly three hundred ladies attend the lectures, among whom are many members of high families, including two nieces of the Empress. Besides girls who go to complete their education, are many who are being educated for governesses. Much opposition, it is stated, was raised in many quarters to the admission of the fair sex in this time-honored, scholastic institution, but it has been successfully overcome. The lectures at the Sorbonne are, as is well known, illustrated, when necessary, by physical apparatus of a costly nature and very magnificent description."

The same paper also says: "A young Russian lady, aged twenty-four, has just been invested with the degree of Doctor of Medicine by the University of Zurich. The speech made on the occasion by Prof. Edmund Rose, son of the celebrated mineralogist, should be translated by the advocates of Woman's Rights. It would show that it is not America alone which is admitting women to the ranks of the medical profession. Fifty years ago, according to this speech, a woman took the degree of M.D. at Giessen. Prof. Rose compares the slavery of sex to the slavery of color, and hopes that the one will not long survive the other."

On the other hand, the Hartford (Ct.) *Courant* reports some antediluvians in Philadelphia discussing the question whether, after all, it is best to educate girls in knowledge except that directly connected with household economy. It is asserted that in public schools in that city they are actually taught the occult sciences, geometry, mensuration, metaphysics, moral philosophy, about pentagons and polygons, and the "time down the cycloidal arc," and heaven knows what besides. And it is asked why they don't learn instead (not in addition) how to make bread and to sew and to manage a house. We might "stump" the Philadelphia philosophers, the *Courant* continues, by asking them what is the use in anybody's learning anything. It seems to be assumed, with the narrowest sort of views of what human soul in a feminine body is, that the only reason for educating a girl is to make her a better mother, wife, sister, and perhaps cousin. We might say that the office of mother being the highest in the world, one cannot be too highly educated for it. But we will not press the point. We only note that schools for girls being only a kind of domestic nursery to turn out complete wives, etc., after the standard mentioned, we are not aware of any schools where boys are sent to learn their duties as husbands, fathers and brothers.

INFAMOUS PROPOSITION.—The Calvinistic doctrine of Total depravity should not be abandoned yet. Here is a fresh argument in its support. It comes to the New York *Tribune* thus:

Colonel Phelps, member of Congress from the third district of Maryland, has unfolded a plan for getting rid of the negro. He will introduce into the House in a few days a bill providing for the disbanding of all the colored regiments now in the service, and for the reorganization of the same on such terms as will secure their final transportation to Liberia. The colonel proposes to stop some of their pay until a fund is raised to meet the cost of their banishment to Africa, and to give them a start when they get to the other side. The colonel holds out to them many attractive inducements to emigrate, among which is the prospect of a war with the barbarian Mohammedans of the interior, who, he says, are about to make incursions upon the infant colony. He is of the opinion that, to quote his language, "trained veterans from our army would, in such a conflict, form a valuable reinforcement to the colonists." He considers this plan quite feasible, as, instead of taking money out of the treasury, it takes money out of the pockets of the negroes only. He has submitted the whole scheme to the President, who warmly commends it, and thinks it a first-rate idea.

And this is republican reward for the almost unexampled bravery of Milliken's Bend, Olustee, and Port Hudson! Perpetual banishment from the country they have saved to a land of heathen horrors, and that, too, at their own expense! Is there no bolt in the sweet heavens "red with uncommon wrath" for perfidy like that?

A DERRORT woman has presented her husband with four children at a birth. He calls her conduct over-bearing. A very childish pun, that.

THE SPHINX ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—Gen. Grant is so unspeakable that his opinions, where he holds any, are to be learned only by strategy. A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* has recently had a long interview with the President, and has heard many things known before, and some not known before. Here is one:

I called the President's attention to this subject (a white man's government), and asked him if he remembered any such conversation with Grant, and if so whether he remembered Grant's remark, that this is a white man's government. He promptly replied that he did. He couldn't repeat Grant's words exactly, but the substance of them was what I had stated, and they were strongly against negro suffrage, which, about that time, it was proposed to introduce into the District of Columbia. Among other things Grant said, was that the negroes didn't know enough to vote, and that they would vote just as their employers wanted them to. He illustrated by saying that he had a number of negro servants in his house, and that to let them vote would be simply to give him (Grant) so many additional votes, for they would vote just as he told them. He was quite vehement at the time in his denunciations of the Radical policy of negro suffrage.

The above, I think, settles the question of veracity as to Grant being a white man's government man. It is pretty well authenticated now.

A SIGN.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Tribune*, writing from Concord, New Hampshire, on the progress of the campaign in that state, says:

A peculiarity of the meetings here is that the ladies invariably attend in strong force, filling the galleries and no small share of the hall beside. Something more than curiosity calls them out, for they listen attentively, applaud warmly, and evince an interest in the elections equal to that of men. In conversation they show themselves well informed on all matters of current interest, state and national politics, and questions of financial policy, that are so ably argued in the leading journals. What their object may be I cannot say, but if they are ever accorded the franchise they evidently anticipate, they will be far better able to use it with discretion than many of the men who consider their claim to it founded on the eternal principle of fixed and inalienable right.

HOW IMPEACHMENT WAS KILLED.—A story, said to be well authenticated, is abroad in the newspapers, like this: Senator Wilson and Judge Bingham were at dinner, when the former said to the latter: "Bingham, I understand that this impeachment business is all in your hands, and I tell you it must be killed, or it will defeat our friends in New Hampshire and Connecticut, and probably destroy our prospects for the next Presidential election." Mr. Bingham looked at Wilson a moment, and then replied: "Wilson, I hold the balance of power in that committee, and I tell you that to-morrow I will kill this whole business in committee. It shall never reach the House." It never did.

FUN.—Inspired by the triumphs of the dazzling Box, half the actors, the writers, and the sporting men of the town are turning "readers." Vandenhoff, Murdoch, and Eytling lead the van, Sister Theresa Yolerton having flown quietly away by night to the milder and more appreciative atmosphere of the palmetto. But the advanced guard is nothing to the army that threatens us behind. Greeley is at once to commence a course of readings, the *Letters of Chesterfield* being his appropriate selection. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will follow, on Monday, with choice excerpts from the *White Fawn*. He will be assisted by Sohlike and Bonfanti. Mr. Barnum will begin a series of matinees on the 15th, when he will read selections from *La Grande Duchesse*, supported by the gorilla, who will appear as Gen. Boum. Mr. Theodore Tilton will soon give *An Hour with Swinburne*, introducing *Anactoria and Dolores*; and the editress of "THE REVOLUTION" has set the town in a fever of eager expectancy by promising that "as soon as she can get their distinguished author to revise his speeches for the purpose, she will offer a course of *Evenings with Train*."—*N. Y. Corr. Hull Gazette*.

SEVERAL of the girls wearing the bull-taunting colors of "THE REVOLUTION" invaded our editorial rooms this morning. As they refused to give a reasonable explanation of their visit, and as we have done nothing to damage the ladies of that concern, we insist upon having this mystery unravelled. We can't stand that and the Italian puzzle at one and the same time.—*N. Y. Express*, Feb. 15.

We hope the public will not hold us responsible for the manners of these young heathen, as our missionary work has just begun. We suppose the girls, seeing the popular current setting towards the *Express*, fell in line, as it is always easy and pleasant to go with the crowd.

WHAT A GRECIAN WOMAN DID.—When in ancient times Pyrrhus, the distinguished general, gained entrance into Argos, a fierce struggle ensued in the midst of which he was slain by a huge tile, cast upon him by an Argive woman who was viewing the battle from her house-top, just as he had raised his weapon to smite her son. The soldiers deprived of their general soon fled, and thus this noble woman preserved not only her son but her native country.

Think you it would be a less noble deed if the mothers of to-day, looking forth into our cities filled with their countless dens of vice, should sweep them with the mighty ballot from the face of the earth, and save their sons and husbands from those awful whirlpools where so many go down? Would they be degraded? No; they would be remembered with as much veneration as their brave mothers of yore.

MODERN CHURCH PHILANTHROPY.—There is a beautiful record extant of one who, "not having where to lay his head," still "went about doing good," mostly on foot, and this editor is afraid often bare-footed at that, and whose goodness was rewarded not with "two hundred dollars per night" and all expenses paid, but with beatings, scourgings and an ignominious death and early martyrdom. But John B. Gough, one of his professed disciples, has promised that so far as he lectures at all, for the next ten years, he will speak under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago. The arrangement commences next season, and covers eighty nights in a year, at \$200 an evening, or \$16,000 for the year, "all expenses paid."

CHARITABLE.—The New York *Tribune* says the democrats have been political vagabonds in this country ever since the attempt of the main body of their party, and of every democratic state, to destroy the Union. It does not speak highly of a good many in the other party, for it says leeches and plunderers, and jobbers of all kinds and of both parties have hung upon the flanks of the government and eluded the vigilance of the officials. The country generally thinks just so, and wonders why, with an overwhelming republican majority in Congress.

AN interesting letter from Mrs. Stanton describing her visit to Messrs. Wade and Johnson and others, has been mislaid, and another from her about Washington matters arrived too late for this week, but will appear in our next number.

REVOLUTION WORKING ITS WAY.—The Minnesota House of Representatives have passed a bill making eight hours a day's work for females and children under eighteen years of age.

LETTER FROM MR. TRAIN.

EXTRAORDINARY OVATION AT YOUGHAL—TWO LECTURES OF THREE HOURS EACH—GREAT EXCITEMENT—SOLDIERS PRESENT—POLICE ON GUARD—WOMAN SUFFRAGE GAINING GROUND—“THE REVOLUTION” WIDELY COPIED ABROAD.

YOUGHAL, Feb. 8, 1868.

DEAR “REVOLUTION:” John Francis Maguire, Esq., M. P., sent me down No. 3 of “THE REVOLUTION.” First word received from any one at home. No letters, no papers, and no No. 2 yet. No. 3 is full of meat. E. C. S. and P. P. spicy as usual. Talk in Wall street great feature. That alone will make it the paper of the brokers. New style, new talk. Business gossip always takes. Article on my good-bye words on Scotia looks prophetic now; yet it is very accurate. Destiny points the way. The three P’s, Patience, Perseverance and Pluck—Time, Faith, Energy and a Star. Send my papers to Imperial Hotel, Cork.

MY LECTURES HERE

great success. Great ovation. Twenty Catholic clergymen gave me the escort—having dined with them, with Father Murphy as host. ‘Twas a grand affair. See three and four columns in Cork papers. I send my private secretary twenty London papers containing leading articles. *Times*, 5th and 6th, both column and a half leaders. “REVOLUTION” articles copied in Dublin and London papers. Second lecture equally successful. Enormous crush, but perfect order. Cork reporters protest against thirty miles in jaunting cars after 10 1-2 p.m. Irish enterprise.

Monday night I lecture again in Youghal. Government dumbfounded. Ministry dead beat. Authorities “nonplussed.” Being a born lawyer, especially in international law, I do my work *within its limits*. People on this side consider it pluck. But everybody has physical courage—*moral* courage is my copyright. Received the “REVOLUTIONS.” They cover wide ground.

DINNER AT ARDMANAGH.

To-morrow a party of twelve gentlemen are invited to meet me at John Francis Maguire’s, M. P., beautiful place in the country. He goes to take his seat in the House of Commons on Tuesday, and on the 25th of February I think he will make a great speech on Ireland. He is a very able man. Will P. P. please get his book on America and review? It is very far-seeing. *Times* gave four columns. It is widely reviewed in England. He has told the Saxon that war with America is death to England and life to Ireland. The ovations received from the women of Ireland are heartfelt. Yesterday the ladies of Youghal presented me with an elegant kerchief for Mrs. Train. The day before, a shamrock scarf with an address. Here are my recent letters:

1. To government organ (Constitution).
2. John Milton Roebuck.
3. To London Morning Standard.
4. To the President of the United States, covering my £100,000 claim.
5. Sir Thomas Larcom, correspondence relating to the purchase of Ireland.
6. Confiscated letter to *Times*.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN YOUGHAL.

America must move quick or Europe will lead off in Woman Suffrage. It took me six years to wake up the Irish to their own strength, and make them vote solid outside the democratic party, for Irish nationality and American indus-

try. Six years of writing, six years of lecturing; and now, thank God! I see a chance to throw the Irish vote solid against British manufacturers. Sam Wilkinson’s Home Labor League is the thing—see my resolutions prepared by him, passed at my Fenian meetings—last page. “Six Weeks in the West,” by Stephen J. Mearny.

Now for the women. It will not take six years more, added to the six thousand, to emancipate them. See how they are working in England:

THE FRANCHISE FOR WOMEN.

A society for the promotion of this object has been recently formed in Bristol. The following circular, drawn up by Professor F. W. Newman, called together an influential meeting at the house of Mr. Commissioner Hill, on which occasion the society was instituted. Professor Newman has undertaken the duties of Secretary:

“WOMEN’S SUFFRAGE.—The conviction has for years past spread wide and deep that any race or class which is without political representation will never, in the long run, escape great social injustices. The injustices endured by women as a class, need not be here recounted and enforced. Men and women of the highest name have of late united to claim suffrage for the female sex (on the same conditions as those on which men receive the franchise), not as the remedy for the evil, but as a condition without which justice will not be attained. It moreover appears that the exclusion of women from the Parliamentary vote is exceptional, and perhaps illegal in the case of freeholders: it is certainly wonderful in a country where the head of the executive government is a woman. On the face of the matter, it would seem that the recent Reform Act—if interpreted as the act known as Lord Romilly bids us interpret Acts of Parliament—distinctly admits both sexes to the vote. Societies are formed in several cities to bring the question to the test, as well as to urge the matter on public opinion and on Parliament. The fact that in Mr. Jacob Bright’s recent election at Manchester a woman’s vote was actually received and counted, is especially valuable. The societies in London and Manchester are urgent that an attempt should be made to form a kindred society for Bristol. It is judged especially important to get women’s names on the register before the revising barrister comes to inspect it. His refusal of a woman’s name may bring the question under judicial examination.”

Wisconsin must work hard this summer to win in the fall. I shall be in time to stump the state. Keep “THE REVOLUTION” moving 40 miles an hour.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

TALK AMONG THE PEOPLE AT WASHINGTON.

THE talk is that the leaven of “THE REVOLUTION” is beginning to leaven the whole lump of time-serving politicians; that republicans have angry denunciations for the bold

TRUTHFULNESS OF “THE REVOLUTION,” while thoughtful men of all parties are glad to find one journal that dares to speak the truth and tell what people think. The talk is that the

GRANT-JOHNSON CONTROVERSY

developed only one man in Washington, who went for

THE SILENT PUFFER;

that, in talking with the General’s sister, Mrs. Dent, who was deprecating the stories told of her brother’s

DRUNKENNESS AND PUBLIC EXPOSURE, said: “Well, Madame, I would not trouble about that. It was probably true; but, then, it don’t matter even if he does

STAGGER INTO THE WHITE HOUSE, so that he only gets there.” The talk is that Henry Wilson said recently that he was “really afraid we should always have to apologize for Grant,” and yet this great “practical statesman”

BLOWS FOR THE STAGGERING GENERAL harder than ever. The talk is that Grant owns

to having been drunk recently, but excuses himself by saying

THAT SHERIDAN TEMPTED HIM;

that Grant in this matter acts just as he did with Johnson in the Stanton affair. Nobody doubts but what Johnson made a proposition to him which meant resistance to law. Nobody doubts that Grant did not repel it with proper scorn. The probability is that he was in doubt what to do. The talk is that every republican is

REALLY DISGUSTED WITH GRANT,

his shuffling, intemperate habits, know-nothingism, and want of veracity; but the interest of the party seals their lips. The talk is that if Congress does not

IMPEACH THE PRESIDENT NOW,

for this Stanton-Thomas affair, then it will be the laughing-stock of everybody; that if

IOWA’S WILSON AND OHIO’S BINGHAM

oppose impeachment now, they ought to be read out of the republican ranks. Bingham opposed impeachment, and so did Chase and his friends, because they thought

IT MIGHT HELP BEN. WADE.

The talk is that

CHIEF-JUSTICE CHASE

and leading Senators think more of their own personal interests than those of the country. The talk is that McClellan for Minister to England is the

PRESIDENT’S BEST JOKE

of the season; that Congress would be quite safe in confirming him, because he would never be able to make up his mind to go there. The talk is that the gay Bohemian, Halpine, has lobbied hard for Sunset Cox as Minister to Austria; that Cox ought to go, for he is spending his money freely; that Halpine, of course, gets none; but what does Private Miles O’Reilly know about it? The talk is that

SEWARD AND THE ENGLISH MINISTER

have had a tiff; that Seward wanted to have a little social diplomacy, which the noble Briton declined, with characteristic English hauteur; that Seward, with equally characteristic cowardice, complained of his manner, but

ONLY AFTER THORNTON HAD GONE.

The talk is that

BANKS’S BILL ON NATURALIZED

citizens is a humbug, and he knows it; and that

WASHBURNE IS QUITE READY

to propose a reduction in everybody’s salary but his own. The talk is that

JOHNSON AND CONGRESS

have got to do something now to bring affairs to a crisis, as they have been long enough making faces at each other at different ends of the Avenue. The talk is that

GEN. THOMAS, AS SECRETARY OF WAR,

is about as poor an appointment as McClellan for Minister to England, and the democrats are of this opinion.

LEAP YEAR.—Many do not know what good authority the ladies have for making marriage proposals in Leap year. But in an ancient Saxon law, it is enacted: “Albeit, as often as leap years doth occur, the woman holdeth prerogative over the menne in matter of courtship, love, and matrimony; so that when the ladie proposeth, it shall not be lawful for menne to say her nay, but shall receive her proposal in all good courtesie.”

LETTERS OF JOHN RUSKIN.

ADDRESSED TO A WORKING MAN.

We had occasion last week to allude incidentally to the recent work by Mr. Ruskin in Twenty-five Letters to a Working man on the Laws of Labor. The New York publishers are Wiley & Son, 535 Broadway. The book is full of invaluable suggestions not only to the working but to all classes. Mr. Ruskin's views of marriage are peculiar, partaking somewhat of the Spartan philosophy. They will be considered by many as the most objectionable feature of the book, nor will they be soon adopted had as the present marriage system is and getting manifestly worse and worse. We give the author in his own words :

Permission to marry should be the reward held in sight of the youth during the entire latter part of the course of their education, and it should be granted as the national statement that the first portion of their lives has been rightfully fulfilled. It should not be attainable without earnest and consistent effort, though put within the reach of all who are willing to make such effort; and the granting of it should be a public testimony to the fact that the youth or maid to whom it is given has lived, within their proper sphere, a modest and virtuous life, and attained such skill in their proper handicraft, and in parts of household economy, as might give well-founded expectations of their being able honorably to maintain and teach their children.

No girl should receive her permission to marry before her seventeenth birthday, nor any youth before his twenty-first; and it should be a point of somewhat distinguished honor with both sexes to gain their permission of marriage in the eighteenth and twenty-second year, and a recognized disgrace not to have gained it at least before the close of their twenty-first and twenty-fourth. I do not mean that they should in any wise hasten actual marriage, but only that they should hold it a point of honor to have the right to marry. In every year there should be two festivals, one on the first of May, and one at the feast of harvest home in each district, at which festivals their permissions to marry should be given publicly to the maidens and youths who had won them in that half year; and they should be crowned, the maid by the old French title of Rosiere, and the youths, perhaps by some name rightly derived from one supposed signification of the word "bachelor," "laurel fruit," and so led in joyful procession, with music and singing, through the city street or village lane, and the day ended with feasting of the poor; but not with feasting theirs, except quietly, at their homes.

And every bachelor and rosiere should be entitled to claim, if they needed it, according to their position in life, a fixed income from the state, for seven years from the day of their marriage, for the setting up of their homes; and however rich they might be by inheritance, their income should not be permitted to exceed a given sum, proportioned to their rank, for the seven years following that in which they had obtained their permission to marry, but should accumulate in the trust of the state, until that seventh year, in which they should be put (on certain conditions) finally in possession of their property; and the men, thus necessarily not before their twenty-eighth, nor usually later than their thirty-first year, become eligible to offices of state. So that the rich and poor should not be sharply separated in the beginning of the war of life; but the one supported against the first stress of it long enough to enable them by proper forethought and economy to secure their footing; and the other trained somewhat in the use of moderate means, before they were permitted to have the command of abundant ones. And of the sources from which these state incomes for the married poor should be supplied, or of the treatment of those of our youth whose conduct rendered it advisable to refuse them permission to marry, I defer what I have to say till we come to the general subject of taxation and criminal discipline, leaving the proposals made in this letter to bear, for the present, whatever aspect of mere romance and unreliable vision they probably may, and to most readers, such as they assuredly will. Nor shall I make the slightest effort to redeem them from these imputations; for though there is nothing in all their purport which would not be approved, as in the deepest sense "practical"—by the "Spirit of Paradise"—

Which gives to all the self-same boat,
Whose lives are wise and innocent,

—and though I know that national justice in conduct and peace in heart, could by no other laws be so swiftly secured, I confess with much dispease of heart, that both justice and happiness have at this day become, in England, "romantic impossibilities."

SCENES AT THE CAPITAL.

ALMOST too late for this week's REVOLUTION, the following extracts of private letters from an excellent Washington correspondent are crowded into its columns :

The lines are now straight, no middle ground. The House will proceed to impeach, or be beaten. The President has thrown a sop to the Democrats, and at their Convention to-morrow they will consider his nomination for President. If three such acts as those of to-day—removal of Stanton, McClellan British Minister and a Brevet General, do not win the party support, he surely will "repudiate" his friends, as Nasby has done. This will tend to unsettle the status of the Republican candidates—Grant and Chase. We are not to have another President of the United States as before and 1862. So say the "prophets," and if Congress fails to meet this issue, it will begin to be seen that our reconstruction means more than the framers of it intended, viz., that the people, and the whole people, must "sign the Bonds" before there is a national security. The rate of interest now demanded, the want of credit, and heavy taxation, are a trinity of evils now threatening to exhaust the strength of the nation. By and by there will come a prostration that will humble the "oppressor." When bullets, ballots, and greenbacks have been tried, and have failed, as fail they will, woman will turn nurse, and with the milk of human kindness, and the inspiration of wisdom, perform her part in reconstruction. So it seems to me, in all the signs of the times. Mr. Conklin said the other day, "we are experimenting." This two years experiment which proves a failure, costs more than we can afford, and if persisted in, will bankrupt the nation, starve the freedmen, and madden the people, to think, work for, and govern themselves.

The difficulty lies here, from a cardinal defect in the basis of our government, and we will go on and exhaust the last dollar in the Treasury in doubtful experiments and expedients before we will discover and yield to truth. This is a logical result of slavery, which was a logical result of that first defect—want of equal rights for all, and class legislation, we shall have to return to first principles, either willingly or by force of anguish, equal to that we are now causing others to feel. There is hope to-day in prospective defeat. Hope that a moral sense may be developed by the immorality, dissipations and injustice of our friends. Senatorial parties are doing their share in the revolution. Increased salaries afford an opportunity to open a house in Washington to accommodate the aristocracy. These and the Provident Aid soup-houses of the Capital, are modern improvements, and ladies of lace and diamonds flaunt their beauties, at a cost of a hundred and fifty thousand dollars each, in the faces of starving mothers who die, calling for bread, at the soup house door.

Senator Yates signed the temperance pledge last year and has been "on a spree" three weeks, was put in the attic of the Metropolitan to prevent the boarders from the fright of "delirium tremens"; but, as he could not be quieted, was turned out of the hotel. We should be-

ware of yearly pledges when we make presidents. The first of his "going out" was last Monday night, in the Sailors and Soldiers Union. He made a speech, and the meeting gave enthusiastic cheers for *Yates* and *Grant*! Wilson followed, and "returned to his vomit"—on Grant for President. All this in the house of our friends. The other side are openly declaring treason against the government and the starving out of the freedmen; but that is an old lesson that we have failed to learn years ago.

You know well all that has been done, but it is a great thing to be at the scene of action and see the contortions, and hear the treason now apparent and spoken in the Democratic party. Evidently they do not oppose impeachment for love of Andrew Johnson, but for the purpose of overthrowing the principles of Republicanism. A member from Indiana (Phelps) asked last evening if impeachment did not secure negro suffrage in this country. Logan answered him, "The Democrats are, I believe, glad to get rid of Andrew Johnson in this way, and hope to make capital out of it. A gentleman who dined with the President Friday night, says he was "tipsy" at ten o'clock, and other rumors say that he has acted under inspirations in this whole matter. It is the opinion of men who are clear-sighted, that he is now the complete tool of the rebel democrats. Mr. Brooks said in his speech yesterday, we, the democrats, "will not stand it." They have been keeping a constant drill for this occasion for months in Baltimore, and yesterday morning were openly preparing for a call by the Commander-in-Chief to arms. But this will not happen for some days; it is humiliating to them to see the united force of an idea, which seems at last to be marshalling Congress. In this I feel my heart overflow with joy and hope.

GERRIT SMITH, writing to his daughter now in the Metropolis, says: "I have read all the numbers of "THE REVOLUTION" to the 5th of February, none have come since. I wish you to subscribe for me and have it sent here. It is a lively, interesting paper and I trust (spite of Train) will prove a useful one."

Honor bright! dear kinsman, do you not read Train's letters from abroad with some interest? Hundreds of our Irish subscribers prefer Train to the rest of us. Wall street bought six hundred copies of "THE REVOLUTION" last week."

E. C. S.

DANGER OF MARRIAGES WITH BLOOD RELATIONS.—Dr. S. G. Howe, Principal of the Institute for the Blind in Boston for many years past, and widely known as a genuine philanthropist and friend of man, gives it as his opinion that the tendency to have defective offspring is greater where parents are defective than with others. But here is a point that leads people into error. It does not follow because a person is defective in his hearing the defect will take that form in his offspring; it may strike somewhere else. The child may be defective in physical strength or mental capacity. But there is the defective germ, and it will manifest itself. It may skip one generation and manifest itself in the next. I knew of thirteen blind children, says the doctor, in one county, the descendants of a blind man who married his cousin. In the first generation there were no blind children. You would look round and see these children all happy, and enjoying the blessings of sight, and say, "it is all moonshine, this idea about defec-

tive people marrying." In the second and third generations came thirteen blind children (from the intermarriage of a blind man with his cousin). I think six of these have been in our institution.

"THE REVOLUTION" A GALVANIC BATTERY.—The three first numbers of "THE REVOLUTION" reached us last evening, * * * sat up till twelve o'clock discussing it. My brother is delighted with it, and will subscribe forthwith. We will exert ourselves to get subscribers and circulate the paper. Mr. N., who generally ridicules Woman's Rights—although when pinned down to argument, in place of ridicule acknowledges that in many things woman has the vantage ground in this contest—is now here, and is absorbed in the paper. "THE REVOLUTION" is a regular galvanic battery, and I hope it may shock the old foggy (feudal!) notions of mankind into something like justice to woman.

Yours, A YOUNG GIRL.

SOUTHERN WISDOM.—At a Conservative Club gathering in Griffin, Ga., recently, an orator flashed into the audience this. He must have been born in Ohio or Connecticut :

Fellow citizens : I tell you that the niggers are a bastard race, descended from Ham and a female baboon. They cannot live in this country, only on their own level. I don't soft-solder them, sir ; they can't be my equals. They may vote once or twice more under the protection of the military ; but after that, sir, they will not vote ! I say will not vote, sir ! They can't come to the ballot-box except they wade through blood !

MR. BURLINGAME gets a salary, it is said, of \$35,000 in gold a year from the Chinese government, under his new appointment as Minister to America, England and France. He has a suite of thirty Chinese officials, who have already started for this country. What will he do with his "thirty Chinese officials" in Washington ?

DEATH OF SIR DAVID BREWSTER.—One of the most eminent men of this century, died on Monday night, February 10, in his 87th year. Sir David Brewster was a native of Jedburgh, Scotland, and was born on the 11th of December, 1781.

SOUND ADVICE.—The woman who fails to reform a man of the habit of drinking while engaged to him, will have a mighty task to do so after marriage. Think of this, young women. Better remain single than marry a man who loves liquor or tobacco either.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., it would seem, is a delightful place to reside just now. One morning, not long since, the papers of that city reported "a policeman shot ; a female stabbed ; a negro killed by another ; a negro shot whilst committing a burglary, and a number of smaller crimes."

WHY NOT?—In the good old times a Persian girl who owned a little property—a hut or a fishing boat—was thereby legally authorized to pick out a husband herself. Only the worse than Draco statutes of Mrs. Grundy prevent the same wise practice here and now.

INEQUALITIES.—Two or three girls have died recently from tight lacing ; two or more from excessive skating ; and every day we hear of many dying of over work and starvation.

REVOLUTION WORKING.—Petitions, bearing thousands of signatures, from the women of Minnesota, asking for the right of suffrage, are being presented to the Legislature of that state.

NEW DEFINITIONS.—Thaddeus Stevens has some new definitions. Some radical republicans he calls "cowards and fools," profanity omitted.

THE health of Miss Alice Cary has been quite delicate this winter. Her friends say it is pleasant to notice that no sickness steals into her writings, which are remarkably healthy.

MR. GREELEY, as is usual at all great political crises, is on the fence. He will not grant the Tribune to Chase, or chase the Tribune to Grant.

NINE THOUSAND voters in Kansas demand the franchise for their women. Friends in Kansas work on ! Success is near at hand !

ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR MARCH.—As usual, we are indebted for it to the publishers, Ticknor & Fields, Boston. New York : 63 Bleeker street. It does not need our recommendation, or we would cheerfully give it. Lovers of its kind of literature could hardly be better pleased. We should like a little more *Revolution* in its tone. The public perhaps would not ; but the public may see differently yet.

DEMAREST'S MONTHLY for March is rich and racy as usual, with enough of fashions, fashion-plates, patterns, diagrams, and other paraphernalia, including poetry and music, to clothe, decorate and amuse the nation, all the Indian tribes into the bargain. \$3 a year. Office 473 Broadway.

Financial Department.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.—*America versus Europe—Gold, like our Cotton, FOR SALE Greenbacks for Money. An American System of Finance. American Products and Labor Free. Foreign Manufactures Prohibited. Open doors to Artisans and Immigrants. Atlantic and Pacific Oceans for AMERICAN Steamships and Shipping. New York the Financial Centre of the World. Wall Street emancipated from Bank of England, or American Cash for American Bills. The Credit Foncier and Credit Mobilier System, or Capital Mobilized to Resuscitate the South and our Mining Interests, and to People the Country from Ocean to Ocean, from Omaha to San Francisco. More organized Labor, more Cotton, more Gold and Silver Bullion to sell foreigners at the highest prices. Ten millions of Naturalized Citizens DEMAND A PENNY OCEAN POSTAGE, to Strengthen the Brotherhood of Labor. If Congress Vote One Hundred and Twenty-five Millions for a Standing Army and Freedman's Bureau for the Blacks, Cannot they spare One Million for the Whites?*

THE REVOLUTION.

N. O. VIII.

Wall Street and Washington Stockjobbing.

THE means by which gold speculators influence the gold market is illustrated in a novel case of misdemeanor which was brought by Mr.

O. Smith before Justice Dowling at the Tombs on Saturday. It seems that one William B. Shaw, at Washington, probably one of the numerous noble celtic family of O'Psha! sent the following dispatch to the eminent banking firm of Henry Clews & Co., of this city :

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1868.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.—*Post* will contain dispatch stating that Secretary has ordered sale of \$10,000,000 gold to raise money to meet requisitions ; also that impeachment is regarded as dead

Sent one o'clock and twenty-seven minutes.

W. B. SHAW.

This dispatch notifying Henry Clews & Co. of the axe which was to be ground in the *Evening Post* was copied by William Roche, the telegraph operator, the name changed to Fisk, Belcher & Co., and its contents communicated to John Sammond, a broker. It is scarcely necessary to say that the W. B. Shaw or O'Psha story, that "the Secretary of the Treasury" had ordered the sale of \$10,000,000 gold, was a stockjobbing invention probably manufactured in Washington under instructions from New York, to be set afloat through the medium of the *Evening Post*, in order to humbug the community for the benefit of gold speculators. The affair has been brought before the public by the arrest of the telegraph operator, and it has been so far of use in serving to enlighten the uninitiated as to the great value of those terrible and exciting Washington dispatches constantly appearing in the press and which are used by gold and stock speculators to influence the markets here. The *Nomme de guerre* of W. B. Shaw or O'Psha used by these *chevaliers d'industrie* is not inappropriate, as the public can plainly see from this little fish episode in the life of a "Roach" (Roche) and a "Salmon" (Sammond). It is a very fishy story. The public have, however, some of the clues to this stockjobbing machinery for manufacturing Washington telegrams, thanks to the noble "O'Smith" who hooked the naughty "roach" and speared the enterprising "Salmon" in the Tombs.

Talk among the Brokers in Wall Street.

THE talk in Wall street has been about Drew's great banquet to the Hebrew trustees, and the gorgeous account in

"THE REVOLUTION" WHICH WAS UNIVERSALLY ADMIRE ; that the injunction suits were served on Drew by Frank Work, the Attorney General, and others, because they were left out by Uncle Daniel of his list of Hebrew trustees, and that Drew says he could not help it ; that it was impossible to make all the

GREAT MEN OF WALL STREET TRUSTEES, but that he would not mind giving a grand masquerade ball at Jerome's Theatre or the Academy of Music, when he had fixed everything all

RIGHT WITH FRANK WORK AND THEM CRITTERS that are bothering him with law suits. The talk is that Uncle Daniel says that if he

"GIVES A MASQUERADE BALL" "them critters that write for 'THE REVOLUTION' must report it, as they seem to know some of the boys about here pretty well," that all the boys want is the chips, and that if he can show them

MORE CHIPS THAN ANYBODY ELSE they will follow him ; that the Erie broad gauge through route to Chicago without change of cars over the Michigan Southern road will give

"ERIE ALL THE THROUGH WESTERN TRAFFIC, and that Erie will have a good many ups and downs for

the smart boys to pick up the "chips." The talk is that

WORK, DAVIS AND BAUTON, HENRY CLEWS, and other bulls, began selling all their Erie last week at 78½ to 76; that the injunction suits against Drew helped them to

UNLOAD HANDSOMELY ON THEIR FRIENDS and the public; that they sold all they had at high prices and took a short line besides; that they

MADE A SPLENDID TURN IN ERIE, and mean to pull the ropes in the same way pretty soon again. The talk is that

SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO. HIT THE NAIL on the head this time, and put the gay young bachelors of room No. 9 on the broad gauge with Uncle Daniel; that they took the hint, left the

VANDERBILT CROWD OUT IN THE COLD, and let the street have a nice little pile of Erie at 76 to 75 when

FRANK WORK AND HENRY CLEWS' FRIENDS were all anxious to buy because "Erie was going to 85," and Drew was to be sent to thunder by the Attorney General or somebody else. The talk is that

NEW YORK CENTRAL WILL BE JUMPED UPON like Erie; that some of the inside parties have sold a pile of their stock at high prices, and have a short line out besides; that it would suit their

BOOK TO HAVE IT GO DOWN. The talk is that the bulls and bears were frightened by the bank statement a fortnight ago; that some of their

LARGE LOANS WERE CALLED IN; that the money lenders told them that they had better sell and get snug, for things with the

BANKS WERE NOT QUITE SO PLEASANT as they looked; that the bulls got rid of so much stock the last fortnight that they would rather see the market go down than up. The talk is that

PACIFIC MAIL IS KEPT UP by some of the heavy holders to sell upon; that the company is making no money; that the side-wheel large China steamships burn too much coal, and that

WEBB'S OPPOSITION COMPANY means to continue running. The talk is that those who have bought gold on the

PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY OF WAR will not make much; that the President started difficult in order to have it settled by the courts, and the question is whether the whole affair will be arranged quietly by a legal decision. The talk is that the railway speculators who left the railway share market and went into

GOLD MINING STOCKS a month ago are congratulating themselves on their good fortune; that railways are mighty risky just now, and that gold mining stocks are on

HARD PAN AND SURE TO GO UP. The talk is that all the leading gold mining stocks are becoming scarce; that so many have been bought and taken out of the market during the last four months that the shorts have barely enough to make their deliveries. The talk is who is

SHAW AT WASHINGTON THAT POSTS CLEWS about gold, and what Congress is doing and the Treasury Department?

THE MONEY MARKET.

was more active at the close of the week, owing to the calling in of loans on stocks from the unsettled prices on the stock exchange. The weekly bank statement shows this movement in the decrease of loans \$3,249,327, deposits \$7,664,477 and legal tenders \$2,602,832. Call loans on stock collateral are 5 to 6 per cent., on governments 4 to 5 per cent., and good business paper is discounted at 6 to 7 per cent. The weekly bank statement shows a considerable decline from the maximum of bank inflation reached three weeks ago. The following is a statement of the changes compared with last week:

Feb. 15.	Feb. 21.	Difference
Loans, \$27,015,970.	\$267,766,643.	Dec. \$3,249,327
Specie, 24,192,954.	23,513,981.	Dec. 1,678,973
Circulation, 34,043,396.	34,100,023.	Inc. 56,727
Deposits, 216,759,828.	209,095,351.	Dec. 7,664,477
Legal tenders, 63,471,782.	60,868,930.	Dec. 2,602,832

THE GOLD MARKET was active and excited on Saturday, selling as high as 143½ at Gallagher's evening exchange on account of the complications with the President and Secretary of War. On Saturday, although it was a holiday, about \$20,000,000 changed hands.

The fluctuations in the gold market for the week were as follows:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Saturday, 15.	140½	141½	140½	141½
Monday, 17.	140½	141½	140½	141½
Tuesday, 18.	141½	141½	140½	141
Wednesday, 19.	140%	140%	140%	140%
Thursday, 20.	140%	140½	140	140%
Friday, 21.	140%	141½	140%	141½
Saturday, 22.	142%	143	142	143

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

has advanced and is firm, owing to an increased demand and decreased supply. Bankers are not anxious to sell below the special shipping point. The exports of produce for the week were only \$3,686,417 in currency, equal to about \$2,500,000 in gold against imports of \$5,735,486 in gold. The quotations are prime bankers 60 days sterling bills 110 and sight 110½ to 110¾. France on Paris bankers 60 days 5.15 to 5.18½ and sight 5.12½ to 5.11½.

THE RAILWAY SHARE MARKET

was deranged by the sudden and heavy decline in Erie from 78½ to 66½ owing to a heavy pressure of sales by the leading bulls who unloaded on the market. New York Central fell from 133½ to 125%. The chief excitement was in these two stocks, more especially in Erie, in which the sales were enormous. The Erie road has completed an arrangement with the Michigan Southern which will lay a third broad gauge rail from Toledo to Chicago, making a continuous line over the Erie road from Jersey City to Chicago. An association has been formed to build a broad gauge road from Akron to Toledo, 96 miles, and the contract has been made to build the road for \$8,000,000. The contractor is to complete it in one year. The Akron Company is to receive 20 per cent. of the gross earnings and the Erie 80 per cent. the latter running the road and furnishing all the rolling stock and equipments. The Erie, Michigan Southern, and Atlantic and Great Western railroad companies guaranteed the Akron company that the 20 per cent. gross receipts shall be equivalent to 7 per cent. on \$3,000,000, the cost of building the new road. This gives Erie a direct through route to Chicago without change of cars, and a marked advantage over the New York Central and Pennsylvania Central in the through traffic of the West. This movement places Mr. Drew and Mr. Keep in direct antagonism with the Vanderbilt plans for making New York Central the leading trunk line to the West. The contest between these great railway kings, Drew, Keep and Vanderbilts is likely to lead to complications which will cause frequent and sudden fluctuations in prices. Pacific mail passed its quarterly dividend not having made any money owing to the low prices enforced by Webb's opposition line. The miscellaneous shares are quiet. Canton is strong. Western Union is largely oversold. The general market closed unsettled.

Musgrave & Co., 19 Broad street, report the following quotations:

Canton, 58½ to 59; Boston W. P., 17 to 20; Cumberland, 34 to 37; Quicksilver, 22 to 28; Mariposa, 6 to 8; preferred, 10½ to 10%; Pacific Mail, 111 to 111½; Atlantic Mail, 98½ to 98½; W. U. Tel., 38½ to 33½; New York Central, 125% to 126%; Erie, 67½ to 67½; preferred, 75% to 76; Hudson River, 140 to 142%; Reading, 92½ to 93½; Wabash, 44 to 47; Mil. & St. E., 50 to 50%; preferred, 65½ to 65½; Ohio City, 29½ to 29%; Mich. Central, 113 to 115; South. 89½ to 90; Ill. Central, 137 to 139; Pittsburgh, 98 to 98; Toledo, 104½ to —; Rock Island, 95½ to 96; North West, 58 to 58½; do.; preferred, 71½ to 71½; Ft. Wayne, 99½ to 99½.
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UNITED STATES SECURITIES

were quiet but steady throughout the week and firmer at the close in Ten-forties and Five-twenties of 1862 and 1867.

g Fisk and Hatch, 5 Nassau street, report the following quotations:

Registered, 1881, 111½ to 111½; Coupon, 1881, 111½ to 111½; 5-20 Registered, 1862, 107½ to 108; 5-20 Coupon, 1862, 111½ to 111½; 5-20 Coupon, 1864, 108½ to 108½; 5-20 Coupon, 1865, 109½ to 109½; 5-20 Coupon, Jan. and July, 1865, 107½ to 107½; 5-20 Coupon, 1867, 107½ to 108; 10-40 Registered, 101½ to 101½; 10-40 Coupon, 105 to 105½; June, 7-30, 107½ to 107½; July, 7-30, 107½ to 107½; May Compounds, 1864, 117½ to 118; August Compounds, 1864, 116½ to 117; September Compounds,

1864, 116 to 116½; October Compounds, 1864 115½ to 116½.

THE CUSTOMS DUTIES

for the week were \$2,589,317 against \$2,319,531, \$2,063,611 and \$2,078,480 for the preceding weeks. The imports of merchandise for the week are \$5,735,486 against \$4,037,820, \$5,047,004, \$3,947,624, and \$2,514,435 for the preceding weeks. The exports, exclusive of specie, are \$3,686,417 against \$2,678,180, \$3,218,009, \$2,269,323 and \$3,678,601, for the preceding weeks. The exports of specie are \$934,364 against \$864,563, \$1,644,057, \$169,100, and \$1,069,300 for the preceding weeks.

THE POLICIES

OF THE

AMERICAN

POPULAR LIFE INSURANCE CO.

419, 421 BROADWAY, N. Y.

ARE THE

BEST NEW YEAR PRESENTS

FOR A WIFE,

FOR A FAMILY,

FOR A DAUGHTER,

FOR A SON,

FOR YOURSELF.

For a wife or family a whole LIFE POLICY is the best thing possible.

For a Daughter or Son an ENDOWMENT POLICY is the most desirable, as it is payable at marriage or other specified time.

For one's own self the best New Year treat is a LIFE RETURN ENDOWMENT POLICY, which is issued only by this Company; it gives the person a certain sum if he lives to a specified time, or to his heirs if he deceases before, with the return of the Endowment Premiums with interest. It therefore truly combines all the advantages of Insurance and a Savings Bank, which has not before been done.

"SILVER TONGUE."

IF YOU WOULD MAKE YOUR HOME MORE CHEERFUL,
IF YOU WOULD MAKE YOUR HOME MORE ATTRACTIVE,
IF YOU WANT A HANDSOME PIECE OF FURNITURE,
IF YOU WANT A USEFUL PIECE OF FURNITURE,
IF YOU WOULD MAKE A BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY PRESENT,
IF YOU WOULD MAKE A SPLENDID WEDDING PRESENT,
Purchase the Celebrated "SILVER TONGUE" Parlor
Organ of CARHART & NEEDHAM.

THEY MAKE THE BEST.

THEY MAKE THE LARGEST.

THEY ARE THE ORIGINAL INVENTORS.

THEY HAVE BEEN THE PATENTEES OF ESSENTIAL IMPROVEMENTS.
THEY HAVE HAD AN EXPERIENCE OF OVER TWENTY YEARS.
THEIR INSTRUMENTS CONTAIN THE COMBINATION SWELL.
THEIR INSTRUMENTS CONTAIN NEW AND INDISPENSABLE
IMPROVEMENTS NOT TO BE FOUND IN THE INSTRUMENTS OF ANY
OTHER MANUFACTORY.

They manufacture

CHURCH ORGANS,

PARLOR ORGANS,

LIBRARY ORGANS,

SCHOOL ORGANS,

DRAWING-ROOM ORGANS,

BOUDOIR ORGANS,

LODGE ORGANS,

HALL ORGANS, and

CONCERT ORGANS

The Public are respectfully invited to call and inspect their large assortment of new and beautiful styles. Catalogues, etc., sent by mail.

CARHART & NEEDHAM,

No. 143, 145 and 147 East 23d street, New York.

HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE.
Dr. R. von KUCZKOWSKI Dr. JAS. H. NORTH,
Physicians.

The Hydropathic Institute, No. 44 Bond Street, in this City, has been established under the auspices of some of our well-known and highly esteemed citizens, who have subscribed funds for opening and carrying it on. Many of these gentlemen and their families have derived much benefit from the use of the Water-Cure, and feel that it is indispensable for the comfort and health of themselves and families to have an Institute in this city, where the hydropathic treatment may be administered with all the proper conveniences of baths and other appliances, under the direction of skillful and experienced physicians. The Institute, 44 Bond Street has been fitted up with every convenience necessary to the full administration of the water-cure; a whole floor separate and distinct is allotted to ladies, with experienced female attendants. This Institute is placed under the charge of Dr. von KUCZKOWSKI and Dr. JAS. H. NORTH.

Dr. KUCZKOWSKI was a pupil of PRIESSNITZ, and afterwards studied the science and practice of Hydropathy in the Institute of DR. FRANCKE. Francke is regarded as the highest authority on the theory and practice of the water-cure, and has done more than any other writer towards establishing it on a scientific basis; his system differs from that of Priessnitz vitally in the treatment of delicate and nervous patients, for whom he prescribes higher temperatures of water, and for all patients that they shall be kept warm and comfortable in the bath rooms, and at all times while under treatment. Dr. Kuczkowski had his own Institute in Turkey, near Constantinople, for seven years, and brought with him to this country letters of recommendation from Minister Bismarck and other distinguished persons. Dr. North holds his Diploma from the Pennsylvania Medical College of Philadelphia, as a physician of the Old School, but from conviction and experience has adopted the Hydropathic system as the natural and true cure for all diseases. Dr. North was for many years physician in the Institute at Clifton Springs and in other places.

The undersigned have much pleasure in recommending both these gentlemen, Drs. von Kuczkowski & North, as physicians, possessing every requisite to command the confidence of our fellow citizens and their families. Desirous of improving the health and adding to the happiness of our fellow citizens, we recommend to them the study of Francke's Book on "A New Theory of Disease applied to Hydrotherapy," published by Dr. Kuczkowski, 44 Bond St., as a work which ought to be in the hands of every person.

ROBERT GUERNSEY, M. D., No. 18 W. 23d St.
F. W. WORTH, 47 Wall St.
J. S. BOSWORTH, 451 W. 22d St.
PETER B. SWENY, 140 W. 34th St.
CHARLES B. COE, 354 Broadway.
A. G. NORWOOD, 182 W. 14th St.
CHARLES DELMONICO, 1 East 14th St.
A. B. DARLING, 40 W. 28d St.
WELLINGTON CLAPP, 36 Broad St.
LOUIS S. ROBBINS, 68 Broadway.
THOMAS F. RICHARDSON, 59 Beale St.
DAVID M. MELLIES, 37 Park Row.
O. A. MORSE, Esq., Cherry Valley, N. Y.
ODGEN HAGGERTY, 26 Bond St.
S. H. HOWARD, 124 East 15th St.
CHARLES BUTLER, 25 W. 37th St., and many others.

EASTERN HYGEIAN HOME.

FLORENCE HEIGHTS, N. J.
R. T. TRALL, M.D.,
ELLEN BEARD HARMAN, M.D., *Physicians.*

This institution is beautifully situated on the Delaware River, midway between Bordentown and Burlington. All classes of invalids are treated on strictly Hygienic principles. In the College Department patients and guests have the privilege of hearing most of the lectures of Professors Trall and Harman to the medical class. City office No. 97 Sixth avenue, New York. Send stamp for circulars.

OFFICE, 301 WEST 34TH STREET, N. Y. Feb. 11, 1868.

MRS. C. S. LOZIER, M.D., DEAN OF THE "N. Y. Medical College and Hospital for Women and Children," desires in this way to ask assistance from any of our citizens, men or women, to purchase a desirable building and grounds in the upper part of this city, offered to the Board of Trustees for \$31,000. They have about \$15,000 of the amount. Any one able to help them to secure this property either by donation or loan, without interest, will forward a noble cause. Apply or write to MRS. C. F. WELLS, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, No. 389 Broadway, firm of FOWLER & WELLS.

540 MILES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA ACROSS THE CONTINENT ARE NOW COMPLETED.
THE TRACK BEING LAID AND TRAINS RUNNING WITHIN TEN MILES OF THE SUMMIT OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

The remaining ten miles will be finished as soon as the weather permits the road-bed to be sufficiently packed to receive the rails. The work continues to be pushed forward in the rock cuttings on the western slope with unabated energy, and a much larger force will be employed during the current year than ever before. The prospect that the whole

GRAND LINE TO THE PACIFIC
WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1870.

The means provided for the construction of this Great National Work are ample. The United States grants its Six Per Cent. Bonds at the rate of from \$16,000 to \$48,000 per mile, for which it takes a second lien as a security, and receives payment to a large if not to the full extent of its claim in services. These Bonds are issued as each twenty mile section is finished, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class road, thoroughly supplied with depots, repair-shops, stations, and all the necessary rolling stock and other equipments.

The United States also makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, which will be a source of large revenue to the Company. Much of this land in the Matto Valley is among the most fertile in the world, and other large portions are covered with heavy pine forests and abound in coal of the best quality.

The Company is also authorized to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an amount equal to the issue of the Government and no more. Hon. E. D. Morgan and Hon. Oakes Ames are Trustees for the Bondholders, and deliver the Bonds to the Company only as the work progresses, so that they always represent an actual and productive value.

The authorized capital of the Company is \$100,000,000, of which over \$5,000,000 have been paid on the work already done.

EARNINGS OF THE COMPANY.

At present, the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the Bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, a Government work, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property. As the Company's

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

are offered for the present at 90 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. lower than U. S. Stock. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

or over NINE PER CENT. upon the investment, and have thirty years to run before maturity. Subscriptions will be received in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau street, and by

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau street,
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, 51 Wall street,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall street, and by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the Progress of the Work, Resources for Construction, and value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's Office or of its advertised agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer,
New York.
November 23, 1867.

TEAS AND COFFEES.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN
TEA
COMPANY

Are continually receiving direct from the Chinese, and Japanese factors, fresh importations of the choicest flavored Teas. During the past few months the Company have received two entire cargoes, one of which was THE LARGEST CARGO EVER IMPORTED into this country, and of the finest quality.

Parties getting their Teas from us may confidently rely upon getting them pure and fresh, as they come direct from the Custom House stores to our warehouses.

The Company continues to sell at the following prices: OOLONG (Black), 60, 70, 80, 90c., best \$1 per lb.

MIXED (Green and Black), 60, 70, 80, 90, best \$1 per lb.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST, 60, 70, 80, 90, \$1, \$1 10, best \$1 20 per lb.

IMPERIAL (Green), 60, 70, 80, 90, \$1, \$1 10, best \$1 25 per lb.
YOUNG HYSON, (Green), 60, 70, 80, 90, \$1, \$1 10, best \$1 25 per lb.
UNCOLORED JA PAN, \$1, \$1 10, best \$1 25 per lb.
GUNPOWDER, \$1 25, best \$1 50 per lb.

COFFEES ROASTED AND GROUND DAILY.

GROUNDED COFFEE, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per lb. Hotels, Saloons, Boarding House Keepers, and Families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our FRENCH BREAKFAST and DINNER COFFEE, which we sell at the low price of 30c. per lb., and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers save 5 to 8 cents of middle-men or about ONE DOLLAR per pound, by purchasing their Teas of the

GREAT AMERICAN
TEA COMPANY,

31 AND 33 VESEY STREET, Corner Church Street;

640 BROADWAY, Corner of Bleecker Street;

461 EIGHTH AVENUE, N. corner 34th Street;

299 SPRING STREET, Bet. Hudson and Greenwich Streets;

205 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, Corner Concord Street;

133 GRAND STREET, WILLIAMSBURG

S T A R R & M A R C U S ,

22 JOHN STREET.

AN EXTENSIVE STOCK

of the celebrated

G O R H A M P L A T E D W A R E:

AT RETAIL.

Warranted superior to the Finest Sheffield Plate.

THE CREDIT FONCIER OF AMERICA.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, PRESIDENT.

The following are among the first one hundred special copartners of the Credit Foncier and owners of Columbus:

Augustus Kountze, [First National Bank, Omaha.]
Samuel E. Rogers, Omaha.
E. Creighton, [President 1st National Bank, Omaha.]
Thomas C. Duran, V. P. U. P. R. R.
James H. Bowen, [Pres't 3rd National Bank, Chicago.]
George M. Pullman.
George L. Dunlap, [Superintendent N. W. R. R.]
John A. Dix, [President U. P. R. R.]
William H. Gulon, [Credit Mobilier.]
William H. Macy, [President Leather Manf. Bank.]
Charles A. Lambard, [Credit Mobilier] Director U. P. R. R.
Oakes Ames, M. C., [Credit Mobilier.]
John M. S. Williams, [Director Credit Mobilier.]
John J. Cisco, [Treasurer U. P. R. R.]
H. Clews.
William P. Furniss.
Cyrus H. McCormick, [Director U. P. R. R.]
Hon. Simon Cameron.
John A. Griswold, M. C., [President Troy City National Bank.]
Charles Tracy.
Thomas Nickerson, [Credit Mobilier,] Boston.
F. Nickerson, [Credit Mobilier,] Boston.
E. H. Baker, Baker & Morrill, [Credit Mobilier,] Boston.
W. T. Glidden, Glidden & Williams, Boston, [Credit Mobilier.]
H. S. McComb, Wilmington, Del., [Credit Mobilier.]
James H. Orne, [Merchant,] Philadelphia.
George B. Upton, [Merchant,] Boston.
Charles Macalester, [Banker,] Philadelphia.
C. S. Bushnell, [Director U. P. R. R.] Credit Mobilier.
A. A. Low, [President Chamber Commerce.]
Leonard W. Jerome.
H. G. Stebbins.
C. C. & H. M. Taber.
David Jones, [Credit Mobilier.]
Ben. Holladay, [Credit Mobilier.]

The cities along the line of

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

OMAHA already Sixteen Thousand People.

COLUMBUS the next important agricultural city on the way to Cheyenne.

A Fifty Dollar Lot may prove a Five Thousand Dollar Investment.

PARIS to PEKIN in Thirty Days. Two Ocean Ferry Boats and a Continental Railway. Passengers for China this way!

The Rocky Mountain excursion parties of statesmen and capitalists (two thousand miles westward without break of gauge) pronounce the Pacific Railroad a great fact; the *Credit Mobilier* (its contractors), a national reality; the *Credit Foncier* (owning cities along the line), an American institution.

The grandest national work of any age, is the Union Pacific Railroad. Under its present Napoleonic leadership, in 1870 the road will be finished to San Francisco. Five hundred and thirty miles are already running west of Omaha to the base of the mountains, north of Denver. The Iowa Railroad (Chicago and Northwestern) is now open to the Missouri River opposite Omaha; where the temporary bridge that has been constructed joins you with the Pacific. Here is the time-table:

New York to Chicago (drawing-room car all the way, without change).....	38 hours.
Chicago to Omaha, without change (Pullman's sleeping palaces).....	24 "
Omaha to Cheyenne, or summit of Rocky Mountains, (Union Pacific Railroad).....	28 "

90 "

Say four days from New York to the Rocky Mountains. Two thousand two hundred miles without a change of gauge or car, or the removal of your carpet bag and shawl from your state-room.

The Credit Foncier of America owns the capitol addition to Columbus,—probably the future capitol of Nebraska. What is the Credit Foncier? Ask the first millionaire you meet, and the chances are he will tell you that he was one of the one hundred original thousand dollar subscribers. No other such special copartnership of wealthy men exists on this continent. (A list of these distinguished names can be seen at the Company's office.)

Where is Columbus? Ask the two hundred Union Pacific Railroad excursionists who encamped there on

the Credit Foncier grounds. Is it not the geographical centre of this nation? Ninety-six miles due west from Omaha, the new Chicago; ninety-six miles from the Kansas border on the south; ninety-six miles from the Dakotah line on the north, Columbus is situated on the upper bottom, at the junction of the Platte and the Loup Fork, and is surrounded by the finest agricultural lands in the world.

The Credit Foncier lands extend from the railway station across the railway, and enclose the Loup Fork Bridge; the county road to the Pawnee settlement running directly through the domain. As the railway system expands, Columbus will naturally be the railway centre of the Sioux City, Nebraska City and Nemaha Valley Railroads.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company were not slow to see that Columbus was the natural point for an important station. The Credit Mobilier owns lands near the city, and some leading generals and statesmen are also property owners round about. Would you make money easy? Find, then, the site of a city and buy the farm it is to be built on. How many regret the non-purchase of that lot in New York; that block in Buffalo; that farm in Chicago; that quarter section in Omaha. Once these city properties could have been bought for a song. Astor and Girard made their fortunes in this way. The Credit Foncier, by owning the principal towns along the Pacific line to California, enriches its shareholders while distributing its profits by selling alternate lots at a nominal price to the public.

The Credit Foncier owns 688 acres at Columbus, divided into 80ft. streets and 20ft. alleys.

These important reservations are made: Two ten-acre parks; one ten-acre square, for the university of Nebraska; one five-acre triangle, for an agricultural college; one five-acre quadrangle, for a public school; one acre each donated to the several churches, Episcopal, Catholic, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Methodist, Congregational and Baptist, and ten acres to the State for the new Capitol buildings.

Deducting these national, educational and religious donations, the Credit Foncier has over 3,000 lots (44x115) remaining, 1,500 of which they offer for sale, reserving the alternate lots for improvements.

ADVANTAGES.

First.—It is worth fifty dollars to a young man to be associated with such a powerful Company.

Second.—By buying in Columbus, you purchase the preference right to be interested in the next town mapped out by the Credit Foncier; and, as we dig through the mountains, that town may be a gold mine.

Third.—Owning 5,000 feet of land 1,700 miles off by rail, extends one's geographical knowledge, and suggests that Massachusetts, South Carolina and Virginia do not compose the entire American Republic.

When this ocean bottom—this gigantic plateau of the antediluvian sea—this relic of the great inland lake of ten thousand years ago, between Omaha and Columbus, becomes peopled, with corn-fields and villages, a lot at Columbus may be a handy thing to have about the house.

The object of the Credit Foncier in selling *alternate* lots at such a low figure, is to open up the boundless resources along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad to the young men of the East. Landed proprietorship gives a man self-reliance, and may stimulate the employee to become employer. Fifty dollars invested ten years ago in Chicago or Omaha, produces many thousand now.

As this allotment of 1,500 shares is distributed through New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, early application should be made by remitting a check to the Company's bankers, Messrs. John J. Cisco & Son, 33 Wall street, when you will receive a deed for the property.

To save the lot-owner the trouble of writing, the Credit Foncier pays all taxes for two years.

Do not forget that every mile of road built westward, adds to the value of property in Omaha and Columbus. Cheyenne, at the foot of the mountains, four hundred miles west of Columbus, is but six months old, and has three thousand people. *Lots there selling for three thousand dollars.*

Most of the Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, and the Directors and Subscribers of the Credit Mobilier, are the Shareholders of the Credit Foncier of America.

Call at the office and examine the papers.

Most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. P. BEMIS,

Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK

FISK AND HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU STREET,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,

ALL DESCRIPTIONS

OF

UNITED STATES SECURITIES,

and give especial attention to the conversion

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

INTO THE

NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1861, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-2's of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau street.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 20 WALL ST., COR. OF NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices
and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,

SEVEN-THIRTIES,

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department, for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchange of Government Securities, the purchase of Gold and Interest Coupons, and the sale of Internal Revenue Stamps.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HEALTH REFORM COLONY.

A Company has purchased 10,000 acres of land in Southern Ohio, which they are selling in small farms to such persons as will give their principal attention to fruit culture. Liquor shops, tobacco shops, and drug shops will not be allowed on the territory; nor nuisances of any kind. It is intended to establish a Model Society. For further particulars, apply to R. T. TRALL, M.D., No. 97 Sixth avenue, New York, or send twenty-five cents for a tract entitled "Hegeman No. 1."

THE GOSPEL OF HEALTH.

BY R. T. TRALL, M.D.

An illustrated monthly devoted to the advocacy of the Hygienic Medical System. It teaches the people not only how to cure invalids without medicine, but also, what is vastly more important, how to live so as to avoid sickness. Terms, \$2 a year; Single number 20 cents.

R. T. TRALL & CO.

No. 97 Sixth avenue, New York.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, \$100,000.00.

OFFICERS.

D. R. ANTHONY, President,

F. E. HUNT, Vice-President,

A. D. NIEMANN, Secretary.

OFFICE—49 MAIN STREET,

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

EARLE H. SMITH,

ATTORNEY IN PATENT CAUSES

AND

SOLICITOR OF U. S. & FOREIGN PATENTS,

119 & 121 NASSAU STREET,

NEW YORK.